

ied to Avoid 'Distorted Leaks'

ide to Hughes Loses Attempt or Public Hearings by Ervin

By Timothy S. Robinson and Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The private session when called, Judge Robinson said, Mr. Davis said in court that he thought the day of "star chamber hearings was one for the ages," and that "I want to tell the story about the Hughes-Rebozo relationship. What conceivable harm is there to let people hear what I have to say?"

The committee is investigating a \$100,000 contribution that was reportedly delivered by a Hughes emissary in \$50,000 installments in 1969 and 1970 to Charles G. (Boh) Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon.

'Here's the Money'

President Nixon has said the money was intended to be a donation for his 1972 campaign. The \$100,000, all in \$100 bills, was kept in a safe-deposit box unopened until June, 1973, before Mr. Rebozo returned it to a Hughes emissary, Mr. Nixon said.

Highly Volatile Area

This is a highly volatile area, Hamilton told U.S. District Judge Andrew J. Robinson. He told the judge also that the White House sources he disclosed that some questions dealing with Donald Nixon, President's brother, would have national security... and use of the public defamation laws people involved if only the hearings are held.

ide to Nixon, ryce Harlow, ill Resign

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An presidential counselor, Mr. Harlow, has disclosed that he will resign "reasonably soon," a week ago, domestic counselor Marvin Laird said that he, too, will soon leave the White House.

Mr. Harlow accepted "temporary" leave in June after Watergate had dented President Nixon's staff. Both have now said as vice-president, Gerald would be able to take over work of Harlow with the ease.

News of their departure another blow to Mr. Nixon's staff, said Toth. The resignation of Mr. Harlow, a close aide, or wrong, was to see them get out before Mr. Nixon leaves, either by resignation or through the impeachment move, under way in the House of Representatives.

Expert Valued Nixon Papers 'Conservatively'

By Martin Waldron

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Ralph Newman, the Chicago rare-books dealer who appraised President Nixon's vice-presidential papers at \$770,000, said yesterday that he had valued them "conservatively" because he knew Mr. Nixon planned to give them to the government.

Since the deduction Mr. Nixon would be permitted to take for such a contribution was limited to a percentage of his income, to have valued them at more than \$770,000 "would just be an exercise in futility," Mr. Newman said.

The valuation that Mr. Newman put on the papers was approximately equal to the maximum deduction Mr. Nixon could take if his presidential salary of \$200,000 constituted most of his income.

As the legal limitations work

out, the maximum deduction would have been \$500,000 in that case—\$80,000 in the year of the gift and \$100,000 in each of five subsequent years.

Mr. Newman, who is chairman of the Chicago Public Library, said the White House hired him to appraise Mr. Nixon's papers and that Mr. Nixon paid him "a daily rate."

At a meeting with newspaper managing editors at Orlando, Fla., on Nov. 17, Mr. Nixon said he had the papers appraised by "the tax people."

Mr. Newman, who said he had been appraising papers for public figures for more than 30 years, said he believed that "I was passed on" to Mr. Nixon by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Nixon said at his meetings with the managing editors that during each of the past three years, he had deducted a portion

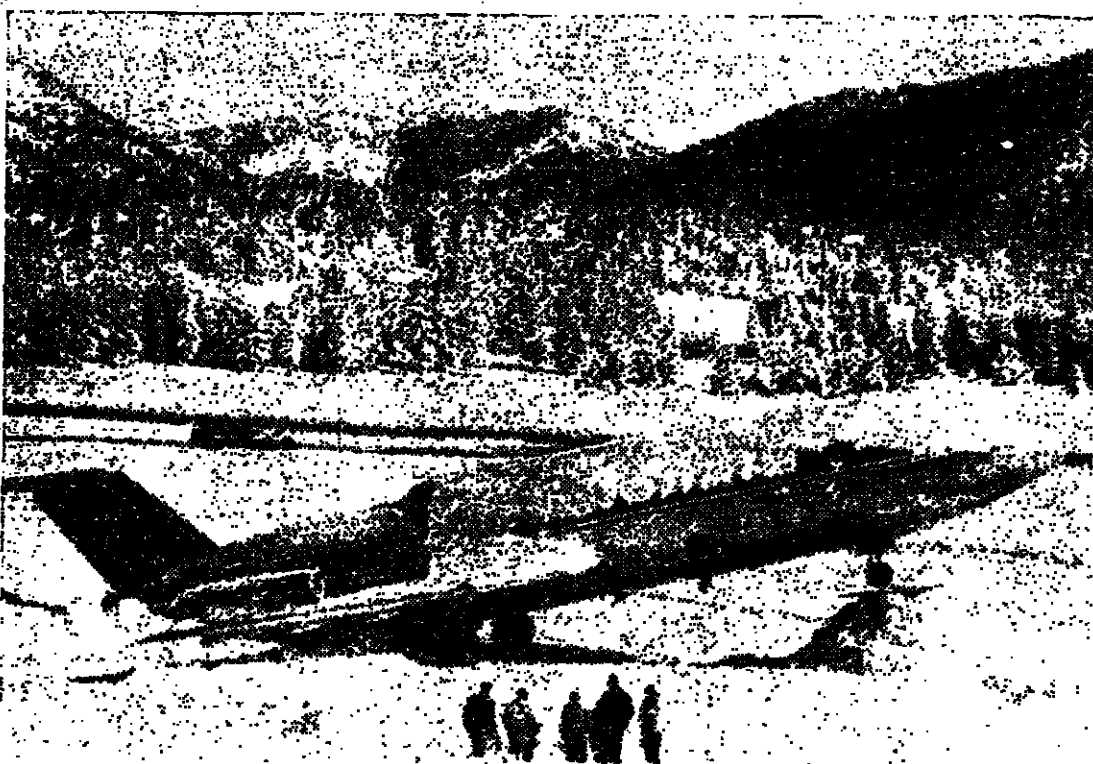
of the \$770,000 from his income tax, reducing his tax payments in 1970 and 1971 to "nominal amounts."

Some critics have claimed that these deductions are illegal, that Mr. Nixon did not transfer title to the papers to the government in the manner required by law, and that if he did transfer title, he did so after the law allowing income tax write-offs of this type had been repealed.

Mr. Nixon also said that if the Internal Revenue Service raised any questions about the propriety of his deducting the value of the papers from his tax he'd pay the tax.

"I'll be glad to have the papers back," he told the managing editors, "I think they're worth more than that."

Mr. Newman agreed, saying that the papers would bring \$1 million or more on the open market.



TIPSY—Heavy snow last weekend at South Lake Tahoe, Calif., piled up on the back of the Sahara Tahoe Hotel's junket jetliner, causing it to tilt backward, aided by shifting of plane's fuel. Plane was lowered by piling snow in front, then removing.

No Contempt Sentences Given For Kunstler, 3 in 'Chicago 7'

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP).—The four persons involved in the "Chicago 7" conspiracy trial who were found guilty of contempt earlier this week were freed without a jail sentence today by the judge who had convicted them.

Judge Edward T. Gignoux of U.S. District Court said there would be no point in imposing sentences against lawyer William M. Kunstler and "Chicago 7" defendants David T. Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin.

Judge Gignoux was severely critical of U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who presided at the original trial, as well as the prosecutors in the original case.

On Tuesday, Judge Gignoux found Dellinger guilty of seven counts of contempt and the three others guilty of two each.

5 Persons Acquitted

Each of the four could have received a jail sentence of up to six months.

Four of the original defendants and attorney Leonard Weinglass were acquitted earlier of contempt charges.

All of the defendants have been cleared of the charges for which they were originally charged in 1968. The government had accused them of coming to Chicago to incite rioting during the week

of the Democratic National Convention.

In freeing the defendants, Judge Gignoux criticized what he called the "contumacious conduct" of the defendants at the original trial. But he said their actions cannot be viewed separately from the actions of the judge and the prosecutors.

Judge Gignoux cited an Appeals Court finding that Judge Hoffman made several hundred comments "deprecatory and often antagonistic" toward the defendants.

More than 100 of these comments, Judge Gignoux said, were made in front of the jury.

"There would be no purpose in jail sentences beyond what the defendants already have served," Judge Gignoux said.

Hoffman, Rubin and Dellinger spent two to three weeks in jail after their conviction in 1970.

Originally, there were nine contempt defendants and 170 counts of contempt. Lee Weiner and John Frohes were acquitted of all counts by Judge Gignoux midway through the trial and a number of other counts were dropped.

Judge Gignoux acquitted three other defendants — Weinglass, Rennie Davis and Tom Hayden — of all charges Tuesday.

Pioneer-10 Keeps Flying Past Jupiter

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 6 (UPI).—Pioneer-10 sped two million miles away from Jupiter today in a triumphant end to its encounter with the planet's radiation belt.

The space agency disclosed that the spacecraft experienced troubles during the fly-by.

Three of its instruments went awry in the radiation belt, which is one million times as strong as earth's.

Today, NASA was to fire Pioneer's thrusters in short bursts to reposition the spacecraft's antennas at earth. Pioneer-10 was moving 28,000 miles per hour relative to Jupiter and 58,000 mph relative to the sun on its way to the outer planets and escape from the solar system in 1977.

The space agency said that glass in the craft's asteroideometer detector was deeply darkened by radiation, reducing its sensitivity. Close to Jupiter, the radiation made ultraviolet light measurements unusable.

Pioneer's picture-taking apparatus still was periodically responding to "false commands," apparently caused by some electrical fluke, NASA said.

Nevertheless, the space agency said that Pioneer's overall functioning was excellent. The radiation troubles were not unexpected.

Nixon, Romanian Leader Sign Joint Statement of Principles

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Nixon and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania signed a joint statement of principles yesterday regulating their future political relations and closely resembling American ones already in force with the Soviet Union and China.

Both Presidents described the document in unusually glowing terms. The Romanian leader called it "of historical importance." Mr. Nixon said it was "very deep significance."

The signing ceremony in the White House Cabinet Room took place on the second day of the Romanian leader's official visit to Washington.

The U.S. visit originally was to have lasted until next Monday. However, in a surprise development, U.S. officials announced yesterday that the Romanian President was curtailing his trip so as to leave from New York tomorrow evening after visits to Wilmington, N.C., Cleveland and Hartford, Conn. There was no explanation for the schedule change.

Romania is the first East European country to enter into a joint statement of principles with the United States. Mr. Nixon signed similar documents in Peking and Moscow in February and May, 1972.

The political statement incorporates virtually all of the most cherished foreign policy tenets of Romania, including a strong endorsement of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, the document stops well short of being an American security guarantee for Romania.

In addition the two countries issued a joint statement of economic, industrial and technological cooperation, encompassing a number of specific measures for promoting trade, joint ventures, joint marketing and other arrangements.

It rules out expropriation of property by either country unless there is a "public purpose," in which case there must be "prompt, adequate and effective compensation."

It also spells out a number of steps for cutting down the red tape and bureaucracy that has been a barrier to American business interests in Communist countries.

The document also reaffirms Mr. Nixon's commitment to seek authority to grant "most favored nation" tariff treatment to Romania. This step would mean that Romanian goods exported to this country would have duties equal to those paid by other nations which trade with the United States.

The issue is embroiled in the congressional fight over the Nixon administration trade bill. A large bloc of lawmakers want to make the granting of the tariff concession to Communist nations contingent on unhindered emigration, particularly for Jews.

Mr. Ceausescu drew applause at a National Press Club luncheon when he asked: "How would you regard the possibility of other countries introducing legislation which would condition their economic relations on the way in which internal problems are being solved in the United States?"

About Jewish emigration, he said, "I would hardly say there is any limitation for those who want to emigrate... there are less and less who wish to leave."

Vatican Disputes Baby Boom View

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that Italy's restrictions on entertainment and driving are not going to cause a baby boom, and if they did it would not be a bad thing.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, took issue with a population expert, Prof. Adriano Buzzati Traverso, who warned that early closing hours for restaurants and movie houses, reduced heating and a ban on Sunday driving "may induce couples, legitimate or otherwise, to more frequent and prolonged love games" and produce more offspring than is good for Italy.

"This is the peak of aberration and degradation," L'Osservatore said in an article by theologian Gino Concetti. It said penalizing births would amount to "pushing mankind back thousands of years, replacing the achievements of civilization and conscience with the law of the feud, the jungle, the gas chamber."

H. Stern
—beautiful,
beautiful
gems from
Brazil.

Aquamarines, tourmalines, amethysts, topazes—superbly set, priced as in Rio. Around-the-world guarantee.

PARIS
Hotels Inter-Continental, Meridien, Grand Hotel
LONDON
Hotels Ritz and Sutherland
ALGERIE
Hotels Jupiter and Alvor
MADRID
Hotels Palacio Madama, Sutherland
DUSSELDORF
Hotels Inter-Continental and Hilton
MUNICH
Hotel Hilton
FRANKFURT
International Airport, Hotel Inter-Continental and Airport Hotel
TEL AVIV
Hotel Hilton and Lod International Airport
JERUSALEM
Hotels Inter-Continental and Diplomat
RIO DE JANEIRO
And Major Cities in South America
NEW YORK
NIGHT BEACH
ST. THOMAS

H. Stern
Jewelry

For Sale:
6 appartments
on Avenue Raphaël,
the most beautiful avenue
in Paris.

Groupe Pierre Baton.
Poi. 55.55.

Miners Seek Four Work Day

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6 (UPI).—United Mine Workers is seeking six-hour work day in 1974 contract negotiations.

A six-hour day was adopted after bargaining objectives in union passed Tuesday by delegates to the union's 46th national convention.

Nation's 110,000 coal miners have an eight-hour day for miners and 7 1/4 hours for employees.

duction SST Flies

TOULOUSE, France, Dec. 6.—The first production model of French-British supersonic Concorde, made its first flight here today and flew 40 hours and 50 minutes, logging 45 minutes at supersonic

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

© Copyright 1973

King Size, Crushproof, and Deluxe (100 mm)

Would you believe airline food that's good enough to eat!

Let's face it, airplane food has never been something to write home about. Wholesome, yes. But interesting? Hardly.

Until now. Because Air France decided to attack the problem in a different way.

Our chefs called on a society known as "La Grande Cuisine Française." It was founded by 13 master chefs to preserve the tradition of great French cooking.

We challenged them to create a new kind of airplane food. Interesting, varied. And appetizing.

What they came up with is a series of menus that merit the name Grande Cuisine Française.

For example: Ballotine de caneton à l'orange, Gâteau de gigot braisé and fruits frais; Saumon citron poivre vert, Poitrine de veau farcie and Gâteau noisettine.

You can judge them for yourself on any Air France flight departing from Paris. Hot on long flights, cold on shorter ones.

Either way, they're a lot better than what you're used to. And a lot more like what you deserve.

AIR FRANCE

Air France understands

In Deadlocked SALT Talks

Jackson Wants A-Arms Cuts Of One-Third by U.S., Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP).—The American-Soviet nuclear arms talks are stalled, according to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and he proposes that the two nations consider cutting their strategic forces "by about one-third" to break the impasse.

Sen. Jackson's proposal, in a Senate speech on Tuesday, was calculated to rally support inside and outside the Nixon administration for a firm demand for progress in the secret Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The senator, who carries considerable weight on U.S. nuclear weapons strategy, has been pushing for stronger demands to make the Soviet Union match its talk of détente with tangible actions. The Nixon administration, other sources confirmed, is now facing a critical decision on its next move in the presently recessed SALT talks, which have been subordinated to preoccupation with the Middle East crisis.

'A Step Backwards'
Sen. Jackson said that a few weeks ago in the Geneva arms negotiations the Soviet Union presented what he called a proposed draft treaty "which is so one-sided as to be completely unacceptable to the United States." The Russian offer, he said, was

"a step backwards" for reaching a stable nuclear-arms balance. "With this unfortunate step in the wrong direction," he said, "the SALT talks have reached an impasse."

Administration officials, using milder language, also describe the Soviet proposal as unacceptable. The Soviet Union, Sen. Jackson said, has "developed a mobile, land-based intercontinental ballistic missile" as well as four entirely new ICBMs. As a result, he said, the temporary numerical disadvantage that the United States accepted in SALT-I—1,054 U.S. ICBMs to 1,618 for the Soviet side—now threatens to be replaced by even greater imbalance.

Sen. Jackson proposed in his Senate speech a total of 1,760 intercontinental strategic launchers for each side, land, sea and air-launched. He suggested a ceiling of 800 intercontinental missiles for each (which would cut the existing Soviet ceiling in half on a straight numerical basis); 560 submarine-launched missiles for each side (compared to 710 launch tubes for the United States and 850 for the Russians in the present, temporary five-year freeze); and 400 long-range strategic bombers for each side (about the present U.S. figure, approximately twice the current Soviet level).

Russians Unreceptive
Sen. Jackson calls his approach, which he has been building up in recent speeches, "a radical departure" to save "billions of dollars" in the nuclear-arms race. Some skeptics, however, saw it as a plan conceived to enable supporters to reject anything short of it as unacceptable. Sen. Jackson acknowledged that the Soviet military "has been unreceptive" to such proposals in the past, and he noted that some U.S. military strategists also oppose such extensive reductions in strategic forces.

Arms-control advocates generally welcomed the interest expressed by Sen. Jackson in arms reduction, with some qualifications. "We are all very pleased that he is coming out for reduction," said Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of Atomic Scientists. "The big money is in putting in a new generation of weapons every five years."

Thomas A. Halsted, executive director of the Arms Control Association, agreed, but said he hopes that Sen. Jackson also would endorse "rigid qualitative controls" on weapons, which, if left unlimited, could make quantitative reductions "almost valueless."

Afraid to Face World

Convict, 39, Asks Life Term, Is Refused

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Dec. 6 (AP).—Bobbie Ferguson wants Gov. Robert Ray to give him a life term in the Iowa State Penitentiary so he can stay in the place he regards as home.

Ferguson says he's spent all but 16 months of his 39 years in various state institutions and he wants "a life term because I can't live as a free person."

Gov. Ray's office says he doesn't have the authority to grant Ferguson's request, that he can grant a pardon or commute a sentence, but cannot extend a term.

Ferguson was born in the women's reformatory at Rockwell City of a convict mother he's never known. Two days later he was taken to Woodward State Hospital, where he spent the next 14 years as a ward of the court.

Since then he says he's committed a succession of crimes designed to keep him in institutions where he feels secure and has friends. His record shows 18 convictions on charges which include robbery with aggravation,



Bobbie Ferguson

auto theft, jailbreak, larceny and vagrancy. "Bobbie is serving a life term on the installment plan," says Nolan Elanson, director of Iowa's Bureau of Adult Corrections.

Over Cost Sharing

10 European Nations Discuss U.S. Threat of Troop Pullout

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP).—Defense ministers of 10 European allies of the United States met in a closed session today to discuss a threat made by the U.S. government to pull out some of its 310,000 troops in Europe unless the allies take a larger share of the financial burden.

Under a provision of the new defense procurement measure passed by Congress, cuts in U.S. forces are required if America's NATO partners fail to make sufficient defense purchases in the United States to offset the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit resulting from its NATO commitments. No pullout would be made, however, until the Congress and the administration examine the measures the allies have taken for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The Eurogroup, a council of 10 defense ministers, is chaired by Italy's Mario Tanassi. The unit comprises all the European members of NATO except France, Ireland and Portugal.

Last year, the costs-support gap was about \$12 billion, U.S. experts have estimated. A new European plan would cover about \$900 million of the deficit, but it immediately ran into serious objections because it calls for heavy purchases in the United States by Britain and Italy, which are in financial trouble.

The meeting of the Eurogroup is part of a traditional series of talks held in early December at NATO headquarters here. The chiefs of staff met yesterday, and tomorrow the defense ministers of the 14 allies will meet, including U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, who arrived here today.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is expected here on Saturday. He and France's Michel Jobert will be among those attending a NATO meeting of foreign ministers on Monday. Mr. Jobert has been urging Western European nations to cooperate on military affairs outside the alliance. Although France maintains its NATO membership, it does not participate in military activity. At yesterday's Eurogroup meeting, Georg Leber, the West German defense minister, insisted that the organization be kept within the alliance.

Alv Jakob Fostervoll of Norway was elected as the Eurogroup chairman for next year and immediately invited France to join the unit.

Mr. Schlesinger, in reply to a reporter's question, saw little hope for the military independence of Western Europe. It could be done in a decade or more, he said, "but in the short run that is not an option that is seriously open."

Urging more cooperation within Europe for the benefit of the whole alliance, Mr. Schlesinger recalled that the United States had supported the idea of a European defense community 20 years ago and that the French blocked it.

The Eurogroup spent a morning in discussion of the

Paris Paper Asks

Minister to Quit Over Bugging Bid

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The newspaper Le Monde said yesterday that Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin should resign because of the alleged discovery Monday of workmen bugging the new offices of a Paris satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné.

Following yesterday's meeting of President Georges Pompidou and his cabinet, reporters asked Information Minister Jean-Philippe Lecat if the Canard affair had been discussed.

Mr. Lecat said that since Mr. Marcellin was ill and not present the subject had not been discussed. But he said that it would be brought up.

Le Monde said that even if Mr. Marcellin knew nothing of the bugging attempt "it failed so pitifully, that Marcellin, ridiculed by the bungling of his subordinates, would have no other choice than to leave."

By Britain, Dublin and Belfast

Basic Ireland Council Structure Agreed On at Tripartite Talks

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The prime ministers of Britain and the Irish Republic and the members of the newly-designated Northern Ireland Executive met today and immediately agreed on the basic structure of a Council of Ireland.

The tripartite conference to set up an institutional link between the two parts of Ireland was held in a heavily-guarded mansion near Sunningdale, a Berkshire village 27 miles from here.

The measure of agreement reached today reflected the considerable progress that has been made recently in devising a political compromise among moderate Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders in the North. But as participants noted, the most difficult questions facing the meeting, which is expected to conclude tomorrow or Saturday, lie ahead.

Discord Noted
Even today's discussions on the structure of the council, a relatively uncontroversial matter, did not end in complete agreement. Early reports that the council would consist of five members from the Dublin government and five from the Northern Ireland Executive were disputed by British spokesmen, who said the question was not completely resolved.

It was agreed that the council would have an independent secretariat and that it would be assisted by a consultative body drawn from members of the Irish Dail and the Northern Ireland Assembly. The precise manner in which these representatives will be chosen has not yet been decided.

A more difficult problem will be defining the council's functions. Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave and the Northern Catholic representatives want it to have substantial executive powers, including some form of supervisory police authority.

They see in a strong council a link that could gradually bring together the two parts of the island and realize the dream of a united Ireland.

The Northern Protestant representatives, led by Brian Faulkner, want a much weaker council. Mr. Faulkner, the leader of the moderate Unionist party, said at the opening of the meeting that the Protestant community, in agreeing to sharing power in the Executive with the Catholic minority, already had made a large sacrifice.

"Even to conceive of a Council of Ireland is 100 times more difficult for Unionists to accept than a power-sharing Executive," he said. "All Unionists fear that in a Council of Ireland there may be hidden a halfway house to a united Ireland."

Mr. Faulkner's ability to keep together a portion of the Northern Protestant community under a banner of compromise is severely threatened by hard-line groups. He is insisting on recognition by the Dublin government of the right of the North to stay separate as long as the majority there wish it.

The constitution of the Irish Republic contains a clause asserting the unity of the island and the Northern Protestants insist that this must be changed.

2 Bomb Blasts
BELFAST, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Two bombs blasted a furniture store and a road underpass in Belfast today, causing extensive damage but no injuries, a police spokesman said.

He said police were investigating nine other incidents in which bombs were suspected to have been left in hijacked cars, which blocked roads at key intersections in the city.

Northern Ireland's new administrator, Francis Pym, will release some detainees in the province in time for Christmas, his office said today.

Yugoslavs Ease Tough Law on Drunk Driving

BELGRADE, Dec. 6 (AP).—Yugoslavia's federal parliament voted today to ease a new drunk-driving law, because of pressure from the tourist trade.

The original draft law banned any alcohol consumption by drivers. But after a plea by the Yugoslav Tourist Association, worried that the new law might put off tourists, legislators agreed to allow a 0.5-per-thousand level of alcohol in the blood.

The association argued that a level of 0.8 per thousand is allowed in many West European countries.

Soviet Planes Use Guinea as Atlantic Base

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has begun flying military reconnaissance missions from the West African nation of Guinea, apparently to monitor ship movements in the South Atlantic, Pentagon officials reported yesterday.

With the addition of a staging base on the west coast of Africa, military analysts say, the Soviet Union is now able to cover almost the entire Atlantic Ocean with reconnaissance flights.

The eastern stretches of the North Atlantic, as far south as Gibraltar, are routinely covered by Soviet reconnaissance flights from the naval base at Murmansk in northern Russia. Periodically, the Soviet Union has also conducted reconnaissance flights from Cuba covering the western part of the North Atlantic.

In what some military officials regard as another extension of Soviet military power into the African continent, long-range turboprop planes used for reconnaissance have been observed flying out of the Conakry Airport in Guinea in recent weeks.

Just why the Russians should be interested in reconnaissance over the South Atlantic is not entirely clear to military officials here since the U.S. Navy conducts few operations in that area.

One possible explanation offered is that the Russians attach long-term strategic importance to the South Atlantic, which is becoming a critical sea-lane in and out of the Indian Ocean, both for super-tankers from the Persian Gulf area and for U.S. Navy ships.

To Pentagon officials, part of the significance of the Soviet move into Guinea is the attempt to extend its rights to use certain foreign bases at a time when the United States is under political and economic pressure to cut back on its overseas bases.

The Soviet Union and Guinea have been close since 1958, when Guinea—then a French territory—rejected Paris's proposal for a new constitution and declared independence.

France cut off all assistance, and the Conakry government turned to the Soviet Union.

Obituaries

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, 81, Pioneer in Developing Radar

INVERNESS, Scotland, Dec. 6 (AP).—Sir Robert Watson-Watt, 81, whose pioneering work in developing radar played a vital role in Britain's defenses in World War II, died here today.

The discovery of radar was announced in 1941 after it had helped the Royal Air Force to stave off Nazi German attacks in the Battle of Britain the previous year.

Other research by Sir Robert later led to the use of radar, or radiolocation, as it was then known, in enabling night bombers to locate their targets, in directing gunfire and in detecting, shadowing and attacking enemy ships and U-boats.

Sir Robert, from the same family as James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, started work for Britain's Air Ministry in 1916, concentrating on research into radio direction-finders and beacons.

He developed the idea of radar by what he once called "an exercise of approximate arithmetic and armchair audacity." He speculated that the reflection of radio waves might be used to locate other objects in the atmosphere—such as hostile aircraft—as well as layers in the atmosphere, as other researchers had discovered.

The Air Ministry decided to back his theory and, in what he described as "a great act of air statesmanship," switched its plans for Britain's air defenses and concentrated on radar. Sir Robert and a team of young researchers went to work and by the outbreak of war in 1939 had produced the fundamentals of the modern radar system.

Another invention of Sir Robert, the high frequency direction finder familiarly known as Huff Duff, was adopted in 1940 as an aid to detecting U-boats.

Alfred C. Fuller

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Alfred C. Fuller, 88, founder and chairman of the Fuller Brush Co. and one of the foremost promoters of door-to-door salesmanship, died Tuesday in Hartford (Conn.) Hospital of megaloma, a bone-marrow disease.

A transplanted Nova Scotia farm boy, Mr. Fuller developed a basement brush-making concern into a giant business, with yearly

sales of more than \$130 million. In the process he created Fuller Brush Man as a figure in American folklore while rating a system of salesmen that spread throughout the world. Mr. Fuller became a storybook success man who started out with and amassed millions.

He owed his success to his of a few key business principles. One was that a few cents of bribes and other innuendoes, plus hard work, create a much larger value. Another was that a phrase sales pitch—rehearsed—could almost break down a buyer's resistance. And a third was that if they were sufficiently motivated, could sell almost anything.

Jimmy Cannon

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Jimmy Cannon, 53, the syndicated sports columnist, died today in his home.

Mr. Cannon, who wrote King Features Syndicate's Hearst newspaper, suffered a stroke two years ago but recovered sufficiently to resume his column. He had a relapse two months ago and his column was discontinued.

Mr. Cannon, who was born in Greenwich Village, was a writer, aware of the social impact of the black athlete Joe Louis, the former heavyweight boxing champion, once wrote.

"He's a credit to his race, a credit to his human race." During World War II he wrote a combat correspondent's report for FM, where his column was titled "Sergeant Cannon Says."

Dr. Walter Robert May
LONDON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Dr. Walter Robert May, 67, a member of St. Paul's Off and one of the most distinguished figures in the Church of England, died Tuesday. A priest and a forceful preacher, he came dean of Exeter in 1958 and dean of St. Paul's in 1965, a position he held until 1967.

at Flaine
this season snow is
going great guns.

Two hundred days each year from now on the Mephisto run will be covered with perfect gun projected snow (1 1/2 miles long, 130 ft. wide, 2000 ft. deep.)
Flaine the international ski resort in a class by itself.
Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

Enquiries: Flaine - Information, 7 rue de Villerscel - 75007 PARIS
Tel: 548.30.40 - 548.30.80 - 544.17.65

in Flaine
this season
you'll need more
than 7 league skis!

Yes you'll need them to enjoy the best skiing: 25,000 acres spread over five mountain ranges, 44 miles of lift runs, all linked by 18 ski lifts. And for the addicts, plenty of virgin snow.

Flaine the International ski resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France Geneva 44 miles.

Enquiries: Flaine - Information, 7 rue de Villerscel - 75007 PARIS
Tel: 548.30.40 - 548.30.80 - 544.17.65

BOFINGER
5, RUE DE LA BASVILLE 772 87 82
Lunches Dinners Suppers 11 am - 11 pm
OPEN DAILY
From 8.45 pm 20% discount on Sunday
NEW ORLEANS Jazz-dinners
introducing alternatively
Maxim Saury
and his Jazz Fanfare, and the
High Society Jazz-Band

LE COLISEE
huitres... et tradition
boissons incluses,
service en sus.
et aussi au restaurant
LA BONNE ASSIETTE 65°
AMBIANCE
COTILLONS
ANIMATEUR
2 ORCHESTRES
reservation recommandee
44 Champs-Élysées
225.44.50

THE JAZZ CABARET of the CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
vous vous amusez au
POSSYCAT
LES PLUS BELLES
CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
229.44.44.44
Open every night from 10 p.m. till dawn

CALAVADOS ELY 27-28
JEE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Société Cocktail Light Dinners-Lunch
Orchestra on Speciality
48A-P. J. de la Seine (St. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

SCOT BAR
American atmosphere
Real
JOHNNY MELLOW
MAURICE BEZEAU
at the
68 Rue Pierre-Charron

It's the tropic
sun sinking over
Montego Bay...

It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.

11% per year

Fixed term deposits for one, two or three years from Western Trust & Savings

- * Minimum deposit £250 (Sterling).
- * Interest rate fixed for the whole of the term you use.
- * No management charge or any other deduction.
- * Interest paid every 6 months - no taxes are withheld.

Send for our brochure to:
The Deposits Manager, Western Trust & Savings Ltd., Phoenix House
Notte Street, Plymouth PL1 2RR, England.

Please send me your Deposits brochure.

Name (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____
Address _____

Western Trust & Savings Ltd
A member of the Western Credit Group Regd. in England No 869669

AMA Votes to Oppose Law Evaluating Doctors' Services

By Richard D. Lyons

ANAHIM, Calif., Dec. 6 (UPI)—Following the demands of angry doctors, the American Medical Association voted yesterday to oppose a federal mandate that will monitor the competence of physicians serving 50 million people covered by federal programs.

Some of the 244 members of the AMA's policy-making House of Delegates argued bitterly that the monitoring system, which is to go into effect in 1976, is an unnecessary and even unconstitutional intrusion into medical practice.

Dr. Thomas Parker of Greenville, S.C., said that physicians were "at war with the federal government" and that if they lost, doctors would hear "a clank of chains from Washington."

Basic disagreement was not over the law itself, the overwhelming majority of doctors don't like it—but over what could be done about it.

The law is an extremely complicated amendment, details of which are still to be settled, to the Social Security Act. Its 17 pages of fine print order the creation of groups of doctors who collectively will review the work of their colleagues to assure that every doctor's professional work is satisfactory if it is paid for by the government program of Medicare, Medicaid and maternal and child health legislation.

350 Procedures

The legislation to create what are known as Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO) would monitor about 350 specific procedures to determine if the diagnosis of a patient is correct, that his course of treatment is sound and that if hospitalization is ordered it is needed.

In other convention business, AMA officials decided not to set a precise professional definition of the word "death."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

Bonn Commission On Bribe Charges To Be Dissolved

BOON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A parliamentary commission investigating allegations of bribery in the West German Bundestag (lower house) will be dissolved without completing its work, its chairman announced today.

The nine-man all-party commission was set up to investigate a claim by a former opposition deputy that he was bribed to help Chancellor Willy Brandt survive a no-confidence motion last year by casting a blank ballot.

The commission chairman, Friedrich Schaefer, told journalists today that the inquiry would report on this allegation to the Bundestag but would not deal with other matters it was due to investigate. These included discovering the extent of alleged bribery involved in at least six parliamentary defections during Mr. Brandt's first term as chancellor.

Wally Findlay

Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach
New York - London - Paris 8^e
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e

EXHIBITION

MAIK-OLLIVARY
NOVOA-ADAMOFF
POUCETTE

TREMBLOT de la CROIX
JANI - RAY

dec. 6-Jan. 8

impressionists
post-impressionists

special showing

BONNARD - BOUDIN - CAMOIN

GUILLAUMIN - LEBORGNE

NESSI - PICASSO - PISSARRO

Tel.: 225.76.74

Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Wally Findlay

George V Gallery

VU CAO DAM

dec. 7 - Jan. 8

directrice: Pouchette

Hôtel George V - 225.35.30

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.



Robert A. Morse

U.S. Attorney Left Suicide Note, Police Say

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPI).—

U.S. Attorney Robert A. Morse, who leaped to death from his fifth-floor Brooklyn apartment on Tuesday, left a rambling suicide note which indicated that he feared he was going insane, police said yesterday.

Mr. Morse, 45, plunged to the sidewalk below his Brooklyn Heights apartment shortly after a brief meeting with his 19-year-old daughter, Deborah. His associates said today that Mr. Morse had been depressed recently and had submitted a scrawled, incoherent letter of resignation. Mr. Morse was chief federal prosecutor for New York's Eastern District.

The suicide note indicated that Mr. Morse had been undergoing psychiatric therapy for several years. It said he was concerned over his inability to cope with the strain of his involvement in a suit to win for his daughter the right to share in the estate of her maternal grandfather.

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Five years ago, in adopting guidelines for organ transplantation, the AMA's policy makers agreed that "death shall be determined by the clinical judgment of the physician. In making this determination the ethical physician will use all the available, currently accepted scientific tests."

The House of Delegates voted against setting the definition, feeling that if a precise definition were set, as it has been in Kansas and Maryland, it would subject doctors to an increased threat of malpractice suits.

The delegates again opposed mercy killing, but agreed that a terminally ill person should be allowed to die if he or his family wished it.

The issue of what precisely is the state of death has sharpened since the first heart transplant was performed six years ago because in some cases the heart of the donor had not stopped beating when it was taken.

Saigon Reinforcements Sent To Town Threatened by Reds

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The Saigon military command said that government reinforcements were rushed by air yesterday into beleaguered Gia Nghia, the capital of Quang Duc Province, where some of the fiercest fighting since the January cease-fire has been taking place.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, the Saigon military spokesman, declared that the North Vietnamese forces, after having overrun the district town of Kien Duc Tuesday evening, had selected Gia Nghia as their "next target."

Kien Duc is separated from Gia Nghia by 13 miles of dirt road that winds through the wild Central Highlands plantation country along the Cambodian border.

After the North Vietnamese, reportedly supported by T-54 tanks and armored personnel carriers, had taken Kien Duc, they were in a good position to permanently interdict Nhon Co Airfield, five miles to the east, which usually supplies Gia Nghia.

The spokesman said that Communist shelling had made the Nhon Co Airfield unusable, but that government planes were still able to land reinforcements at a small airfield in the provincial capital itself.

Control of Route 14, the South Vietnamese have not been able to supply Gia Nghia by road since the North Vietnamese opened their tank attacks in Quang Duc a month ago in an apparent effort to secure control of Route 14.

Military analysts and diplomats here were closely watching the Communists' next move in their highlands offensive. According to some observers, if the North Vietnamese attacked the provincial capital, they would, from a propaganda standpoint, have made a major breach in the already tattered cease-fire agreement.

On the other hand, it was said, a failure to take Gia Nghia might leave the Communists short of their apparent goal—extension of their border-hugging road network through Quang Duc and toward their administrative headquarters in Loc Ninh farther south.

Cambodia Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 6 (AP).—

The government reported still fighting all day yesterday in Kompong Thom Province, 70 miles north of Phnom Penh.

It said that 39 Khmer Rouge insurgents were killed, and a

Price Spiral Gets to Apes On Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—

Spiraling living costs have even hit the British Army's ape colony atop the Rock of Gibraltar.

The daily allowance for the upkeep of 38 Rock apes—listed today in army orders—has been increased from seven to nine pence. The last increase, from six pence, was in May 1972.

The ape colony has been on the Rock for centuries and is officially listed on the Gibraltar regiment's garrison strength with a sergeant to act as keeper.

Pakistani Leader Slain

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—

Khan Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, 66, who led a political group seeking more rights for the Pathan minority in Baluchistan Province, was killed Sunday by two grenades in his home. Police could not say who was responsible for the murder or give the reason for it.

U.S. Assails Violations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—

The State Department said yesterday that North Vietnamese violations of the cease-fire were "blatant and serious." It endorsed a protest by South Vietnam.

Department spokesman George Vest told newsmen that so far, the United States had not made any formal protests of its own to Hanoi. Asked if the United States believed the violations were the forerunner of a new Communist offensive, Mr. Vest said, "We can't be sure of any intentions."

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Some 200 Moslem students, who said they opposed the bill because it violated Islamic law, gathered outside Indonesia's parliament building as debate on the bill for a uniform state marriage law was resumed after a recess of several weeks.

Where is the "Boutique" of Van Cleef & Arpels?

Right next to their main show-rooms on Place Vendôme. There, you will find "young" and "fun" jewellery so easy to wear and easy to buy.



Van Cleef & Arpels

Joaillers, 22 Place Vendôme, Paris 1^{er}. Tél.: 073.70.00

Long lasting quality means long term savings!

Temporary residents also save on tax and duty.



VOLVO

TOURIST & DIPLOMAT SALES

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SPECIAL PEOPLE

If you're a tourist, diplomat or business-man traveling or temporarily living in a country other than your own, you're a very special person. You can buy a brand new 1974 Volvo that's tax and duty free. All our models—the 140 sedan series, the 145 station wagon, the powerful 164 E six-cylinder sedan—are available.

Quality, durability, safety and comfort built Volvo's reputation as a car you can trust. Features like our dual circuit braking system, 4-wheel disc brakes and a body designed to absorb impact in the event of a collision, are solid reasons why Volvo is a very safe car. Sturdy, impact absorbing front and rear bumpers and wider vision side windows are standard equipment. Anatomically shaped and fully adjustable front seats with lumbar support and an effective heating and ventilation system bring comfort.

Should you rent or buy? Aside from tax and duty savings (check with local authorities about possible import charges later on), buying a Volvo may be more economical in the long run than renting. Particularly if you plan to travel a lot and will need a new car to take home.

Getting the car. And getting it home. Our Tourist and Diplomat Delivery Plan makes both parts easy. Pick it up at our factory in Sweden registered and fully insured. Or almost anywhere in Europe.

Then we can ship it home from one of 28 Drop-off centers in Europe. At low rates. Shipment from some ports to main ports in North America is free!

For full information send us the coupon. Or visit any Volvo dealer and see the 1974 models of the car with the highest life expectancy in Sweden—14.2 years—according to latest, official Swedish statistics.

AB Volvo, Car Division, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-40508 Gothenburg, Sweden.	IHT 7-12-73
Yes, I'd like more information on 1974 Volvos at tax and duty free prices. I want it equipped to comply with the regulations of (country)	
Name:	Address:
Phone No:	

Sweden AB Volvo, Car Division, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-40508 Gothenburg, Sweden, Tel. 540000, Ext. 1671. AB Bil & Truck, Långbergsgatan, 4131 VÄSTRA FRÖLUNDA, Tel. 49460. AB Billa, Råsundavägen 6, S-17198 SOLNA, Tel. 830581. Austria Wolfgang Denzel, Parkring 12, 1010 VIENNA, Tel. 559431. Belgium "Tax-Free Sales Center", Avenue Louise 95-100, BRUSSELS, Tel. 02-383075. Denmark Svend Petersen Automobile, SAS Building, Vestergade 6 A, 1620 COPENHAGEN V, Tel. 120438. Finland O.Y. Volvo-Auto AB, Sturegatan 21, HELSINKI, Tel. 711311. France Volvo Paris S.A., 123 Champs Elysees, PARIS 8, Tel. 7203516 or 7203551. Great Britain Volvo Concessionaires Ltd, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, 28 Albemarle Street, LONDON W1, Tel. 492-0321. Greece Saracakis Brothers S.A., 71 Leoforos Athinon, ATHENS, Tel. 365-321, 367-011. Holland Nihum B.V., Stationsweg 2, BEERD (GLD), Tel. 0646-6558. Ireland Hest Motors Ltd, Lad Lane and Pembroke Row, DUBLIN 2, Tel. 63621. Italy Volvo Motocars S.p.A., Via Eritrea 86, BOLOGNA, Tel. 335110. Norway Isberg Bilforretning A.S., Pr. Nansens Plass 6, OSLO, Tel. 333854. Portugal Auto-Sucesso Lda, Apartado 26, SCAVEN, Tel.

Détente Limp On

Despite October's Soviet-American Middle East confrontation, détente survives but, as Secretary of State Kissinger has pointed out, it remains fragile and limited in scope. For those given to euphoria, the Soviet-American clash of interests during the Arab-Israeli war was a valuable corrective. But it does not prove, as Senator Jackson and others argue, that the détente has now been exposed as an illusion.

Considerable restraint has been exercised on both sides in the Soviet-American relationship since 1971. There have been frequent confidential exchanges between Communist Secretary Brezhnev and President Nixon and a score of inter-governmental agreements ranging from SALT to scientific exchange. While long-standing commitments of the two countries and ideological differences precipitated a dangerous confrontation in the Middle East, a trend toward a more cooperative relationship preceding the Mideast war helped to contain that conflict even though, in Mr. Kissinger's words, it was not yet "firm enough to prevent the crisis."

Some doubts are justified about Mr. Kissinger's optimistic assessment—which should have been phrased as a hope—that Moscow and Washington "are now moving back to a policy of cooperation in settling the Middle East conflict." It has yet to be seen whether Moscow's policy is to promote a settlement or to keep the conflict alive to maintain Arab dependence on Soviet arms.

Even in Europe, where Moscow seems determined to avoid confrontations, Soviet and American objectives are far from identical. Nor are Soviet policies in various areas always mutually compatible. The Kremlin undoubtedly hopes, as a by-product of détente, to see a weakening in America's alliances, cutbacks in NATO's defense efforts and a fading of West Europe's interest in political union and, ultimately, a defense community. But Soviet behavior in the Middle East—and the angry American-West European discord stemming from a breakdown in consultation and divergent oil interests—has had the effect of stimulating West Europe's interest in political and defense union, as the Soviet press has been noting recently with some dismay.

For this and other reasons, therefore, Soviet promotion of détente undoubtedly will resume. But as long as Moscow remains committed to the ideological struggle for a Communist world, the temptation will remain strong to risk the benefits of general détente in order to seek whatever opportunities for local gain arise from time to time in an unstable world.

The West, as a result, needs to keep its arms strong and its unity intact. Above all, there is need for public understanding of the fact that much backing and filling is inevitable, as East-West relations move from cold war through the initial phases of détente toward the still distant objective of a peaceful world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poujadism in Denmark

Denmark's election has confirmed a strong trend against the once dominant Social Democrats in Scandinavia, but it has also turned up a disturbing tendency by voters to endorse the quack doctrines once hawked in France by Pierre Poujade. The overall result is a badly fragmented parliament which will make effective government exceedingly difficult and prospects for the near future as cloudy as those in Norway and Sweden.

As the Norwegians and Swedes had done in September elections, the Danes rebelled in great numbers against the high taxes required by one of the most pervasive social security and welfare systems in the world. They rebelled so mindlessly as to elect 28 candidates of the Progress party, led by the cynical Copenhagen lawyer Mogens Glistrup, a millionaire who boasts that he pays no income tax and advocates its abolition.

Thus in their very first election, the Progressives (a misnomer if ever there was one) have emerged as the second strongest party in the Folketing, with no responsibility but enormous scope for mischief and obstruction—whether the next coalition is headed by the greatly weakened Social Democrats, who

have led most governments for half a century, or one of the three non-socialist parties which governed together in a 1963-71 interlude.

A coalition of four parties at minimum will be required for a majority in a Folketing of 179 members. Premier Anker Joergensen has said he will resign, but his Social Democrats, still the largest party despite the loss of a third of its seats, will probably be given first chance to form a new government. But their left-wing partner, the Socialist People's party, also lost heavily, and it will be difficult to secure the cooperation of the new Center Democratic party, made up of Social Democratic defectors.

A tide was running against sitting politicians, for all five parties represented in the last Folketing lost ground. Among the ten parties in the new parliament will be the Communists, with six seats, and the new Christian party, which won five with its campaign against abortion and pornography. Denmark, up to now one of Europe's strongest democracies, seems headed for a period of shifting alliances and unwanted political instability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Gaullism on Trial

One by one the economic miracles of the Western world are beginning to look shaky. After Italy, West Germany and Japan it could now be the turn of France. Gaullism is doubly on trial both as a way of running the country according to the more relaxed Pompidouian form of the creed and as a compass by which to steer it through the world.

The many hints from Paris that France is willing to play a more cooperative role in the shaping of a joint Western European defense provide further evidence that Gaullism has to struggle with questionable success to adapt to the realities of a world of East-West détente or of entirely new conflicts with the Arabs. In that the French are not alone. But they have precious little reason to suppose that their long fostered good relations with the Arab states that is brewing up for Europe.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Danish Elections

Why should the solid, worthy Danes of all people have had an election which is more of a contribution to comedy than to government? Up to now it has been right to concentrate on the decline of social democracy in Scandinavia, as elsewhere in Western Europe. But this week the Danish voters bestowed their disfavor quite impartially. Each of the five parties represented in the old Folketing will have fewer seats in the new one. Instead of representation from five parties, there will be 10. In one sense the results can be seen as a swing from the left, but they are even more a rejection of

the established political parties of all hues...

In a modern, affluent country, prosperity can easily become taken for granted. The self-discipline that made the prosperity possible in the first place can soon evaporate, and the governors can no longer rely upon the traditional acceptance of authority among the governed. There are a few special reasons which help to explain the poor showing of particular parties in Denmark now, just as there are always some special factors at all elections. But the main lesson of this election, for other countries as well as for Denmark, is the warning of what a delicate task political leadership has become in a highly developed country in today's world-wide inflation.

—From the Times (London).

West European countries should take a close look at the results of the Danish general election. There could scarcely be a clearer example of a democratic electorate expressing profound dissatisfaction with the existing main parties, both government and opposition, and in the process of so doing producing a result which renders firm government impossible and political debate almost meaningless.

The cause of the protest stands out with stark lack of ambiguity: high taxation, caused mainly by successive governments' profligate welfare spending. Neither Social Democratic governments nor two earlier non-Socialist coalitions showed themselves able to curb ever increasing government expenditure. Many governments, Scandinavian and otherwise, face similar problems. They should take heed and be warned.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1898

BOSTON—John E. Kelly, a crewmember of the Civil War ironclad Merrimack, was fined \$5 for drunkenness in a South Boston court today. He was ashamed to declare his identity or he might have gotten away free. Kelly's place on the Merrimack was in the fire room. He was one of the last to leave the vessel as it sank, and he did not escape unscathed, for he was burned about the right leg by the escaping steam and hot water, the marks of which he bears today.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1923

ERIE, Pa.—An electric locomotive built for the Paris-Orleans line in France by the General Electric Co. and the American Locomotive Works has attained a speed of 105 miles an hour in a test here before railroad engineers from all parts of the country. The shortness of the company's test track prevented the locomotive from making 125 miles an hour. Although it was designed for a guaranteed speed of 81 miles an hour, it had no difficulty in making greater speed.



Smoldering Blanket

The Court: What Better Forum?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The witness swore to tell the whole truth, and counsel began his examination: "General Higby, where are you employed?"

For just a moment in Judge John Sirica's courtroom there was the flickering illusion of an ordinary judicial proceeding. Alexander M. Haig Jr. described his education, his career, his position at the White House. Then we were back in the surreal drama of the tapes.

President Nixon was "very, very disturbed," Gen. Haig said when he was told that a White House tape with an 18-minute gap was one that had been subpoenaed. His counsel, Fred Bushardt, was "gravely concerned" at finding that he could not explain the gap. For Haig himself "that was a very shocking piece of news."

So it went. With infinite patience the lawyers sought from Haig and others on the White House staff explanations for the inexplicable.

Watching that remarkable scene—a great nation's most sensitive political mystery being explored in a courtroom—one felt conflicting feelings.

There was, first, renewed respect for the process itself. For the very ordinary business of lawyers beginning at the beginning and going on with their questions in the painstaking effort to construct a mosaic. And all that under the benign control of the one class of public figure who unquestionably does still command respect in this country, a federal judge.

Certainly there is something about Sirica's courtroom that seems to humble the mightiest. Perhaps it is just awe of the legal process. Or perhaps it is apprehension at the possible penalty for abusing that process.

There was a striking example the other day in the person of one Lawrence Higby, who worked for the fallen H. R. Haldeman and is still around the White House. In the Haldeman days Higby was a tough customer, a regular Machete with a knife between his teeth. Or so it would seem from a memo he wrote, one of a number of once-secret internal White House papers on how to attack the media.

"We need to get some creative thinking going on an attack on (Chief) Hurdley (of NBC)." Higby wrote in those days. "We don't care about Hurdley—he's going to leave anyway. What we are trying to do here is to tear down the institution."

In the witness chair before Sirica, Higby was a meek, unassuming character with glasses who could hardly have been more deferential. He addressed Mrs. Jill Volner, the 30-year-old assistant special prosecutor, as "ma'am."

Missing Actor

But if respect for the judicial process was one strong feeling conveyed, there was also a sense that in these hearings there was something curiously askew. It was not just the confusion in the courtroom, which at one bizarre moment had Rose Mary Woods questioning the judge. More important was the incapable thought that the company was playing "Hamlet" without Hamlet.

The issue in this drama is the honesty of the President of the United States. When the lawyers question Miss Woods about which button she pushed or which leg she stretched, it is Richard Nixon's good faith that really matters. But he is only a speck in the courtroom, a man not there undergoing the process.

The President has evidently kept his distance not only symbolically from the courtroom but actually from his lawyers and with devastating effects on them. Again and again they have been caught unprepared for some bombshell in the case of the tapes. One reason appears to be that they have not been able to do what every lawyer knows he must: talk the case through with his client.

One Washington lawyer put the problem this way:

"It always may be awkward to talk to a client in trouble, but you do it. He says he is innocent. You reply that you have complete faith in him but you have to be prepared to answer questions from the other side. Now could he please explain points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

"But this client is the President of the United States, and many

lawyers would just be hesitant to push hard at a client who was so important and so busy. Only there is an alternative in the end if any client will not level with you: Tell him you will have to withdraw."

It is an imperfect way, then, to decipher the Nixon mystery. But somehow, even with the gaps and the flaws, this courtroom is conveying essential truths to the country. Its process is better than any other yet visible: more careful, more persistent, more unchallengedly honorable. Sirica was surely right when he urged Rose Mary Woods to help him find out the truth. "What better forum is there than this one?" he asked.

The Campaign Money Battle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The latest battle in the Senate to get some honest rules for financing political campaigns was defeated, but this was only the opening skirmish in a long war, and maybe the vote to delay a decision was not all bad.

Many of the senators who sustained the filibuster were not voting to maintain the present system of financing campaigns, which they know is a national disgrace. They were voting rather against the shotgun tactics of the reformers, who hitched the bill onto the emergency debt ceiling legislation, and demanded that the Senate choose between crippling the executive and reforming the election rules.

The Timing

Their excuse was that they were up against an administration which has consistently opposed fundamental campaign reform, and also up against some members of the House and Senate who believe the present system favors the people now holding office. That is to say, themselves.

Also, Senators Kennedy, Mondale and others who tried to ram through the campaign bill felt

that they might get more votes now while the Watergate scandals were troubling the American people than they would next year when public attention might be less intense.

Maybe under the circumstances, the effort was justified. But its failure is no tragedy. There are many members of Congress—Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, for example—who favor campaign financing reform, but oppose the Kennedy-Mondale way of achieving it.

There are also many others who oppose on principle the tactic of tacking a controversial bill onto a must-pass bill like the debt ceiling question in order to force the President to agree to something he doesn't want in order to get legislation he has to have.

The irony of this is that the reformers were complaining that the Nixon administration in the last election had used improper means to achieve its ends, but in a way the reformers themselves were also using dubious means.

Remedies for all the blackmail fund-raising, the black-bag donations, illegal corporate contributions and laundered money through foreign countries are obviously essential, but this is a very complicated subject, and there is still time to appeal to the common sense of the country and argue out a careful and effective bill in the Congress before the end of the winter and the beginning of the 1974 elections.

So even if the first round in the struggle reassured the people who were for the old discredited system, the main and best part of the debate is still ahead.

Both sides had to agree to

bring the issue to the floor next year. Under this arrangement, it will not be possible to kill the question in committee and there will be time to get main arguments before the public.

This has not happened so far. The evils of the old system continued so much to Watergate scandals are known and widely opposed, the complex questions of what to do in its place have not been debated adequately, even on Capitol Hill.

Nixon's Stand

Once this has been done, however, two things are worth noting and remembering. If after all the financial outbursts of the 1972 presidential campaign after all the misuse of funds the Committee to Re-elect President, and after all the rhetorical promises to correct evils of the old campaign system he has said not a single word during this latest debate in support of those pressing for reform.

On the contrary, he had been lobbying in support of filibuster without making a word whether he opposed the preliminary tactics of the reform or the substance of the reform.

Maybe the record should be kept of those members of Congress who oppose public financing of congressional campaigns for the simple and selfish reason that public financing would cut out the equal chance for them next November.

But there will be time to do this before the issue is really debated and voted down at the end of the winter. Time is not on the side of the system. The more it is studied the slier it looks.

Canadian Group Comes to Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI)—In recent times, Canadian ballet companies have gained international renown, but what of Canadian drama? It is utterly new abroad, says for the matron of Hemon's "Maria" and of "God's Lady and The Woman" and the adventure tales by James Curwood.

Therefore, the arrival of La Compagnie des Deux Chaises Michel Tremblay's "Les Les-Sœurs" at the Espace Cardin is something of a play. It is also a pleasant surprise.

These hearty players are from Quebec and speak the patois of province. It is a language of the uneducated and marked with a flow. Words and even expressions tend to evaporate before the grasp of their significance. The dialogue is for the most part incomprehensible, forthrightly flavoured, a sort of odd mishmash of French, pithy and talk.

"Les Belles-Sœurs," 15 men have been gathered together by one of their relatives, hopes to furnish her home using trading stamps. Giving, bulging cartons of stamps, sets them to work. They are dishonest lot and are forever finding the stamps as they toll, she discovers that all her dream house vanishes. Each of the 15, save the gaga grandmother who has no

more to say, takes the spotlight in turn and has her say on her life and misfortune. It is rather like a female minstrel show with the grumpy presiding as a silent end man. Juliette Huot has fine force and an exhilarating sense of robust comedy as the cheated hostess and Sylvie Heppel has the confidential cunning of Ruth Gordon in the recitation of her monologue.

The frankness of the play suggests that Quebec has been liberated from the choking censorship that once ruled there, when even such movies as "Voltaire" (George Arliss) and "Zola" (Paul Muni) were forbidden.

The longevity of plays is impossible to predict. Some, acclaimed precious art works in their day, have been permanently refuted. Others, disdainfully sniffed at by critics when first seen, are ever with us. Three of the most popular plays in the second category: "Charley's Aunt," "Tobacco Road" and "Madame Sans-Gêne," the last, now being revived for the umpteenth time at the Théâtre de Paris.

This year marks "Madame Sans-Gêne's" 80th birthday. It was first played by Réjane in 1893, when critics said that Sardou had written it merely as a vehicle for her. It remained a standard item of her repertory, but it was not exclusively hers. Ellen Terry undertook it in London with Henry Irving as Napoleon—the rage of Bernard Shaw, who complained that its author was a mere theatrical carpenter of well-made pieces. "Madame Sans-Gêne" is, indeed, solidly constructed and perhaps that is why it has lasted so long on the boards. It has survived even in diluted forms, having

been used as the libretto for the operetta "The Duchess of Danzig," and having been made into a motion picture for Gloria Swanson.

Like most fetching star roles, this one has many facets. There are few famous actresses of the past eight decades who have not tried it—and tried to make it their own. Jacqueline Maillan, the latest contender, enacts the boisterous laundress, a true daughter of the people who attains royal rank. She has jolly gusto, inexhaustible energy and a style of her own, giving a kind of one-woman show. She is more of a music-hall headliner than a seasoned comedienne and her Madame is always Maillan. As she is a most engaging personality and a skillful entertainer, this makes little matter as the play still can play itself while she is

playing herself. Pierre Trabaud makes her a satisfactory Napoleon in a lavish production.

Playgoers searching for after-theater meals are advised that three supper clubs have recently opened. At Le Mailhu (44 Rue Tiquetonne) diners are served until the early hours and below-stairs there is a members-only discotheque. Le Belvedere (5 Place du Théâtre-Français, across from the Comédie-Française) is a restaurant that remains open until 2 a.m. and dinner orders are taken up to 1 a.m. Apéritifs are served in its picture-window bar. In the Saint-Germain-des-Près quarter there is "L'Escalier" (4 Rue du Cherche-Midi), with intimate bar and an upstairs restaurant that remains in operation most of the night.



Young woman window shopping with Constance handbag.

FASHION

The Status Seekers And Their Symbols

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The status symbol is the stuff rich people are made of. Cartier's Tank watch, Hermès's Constance bag and Gucci's moccasins are a small part of the game.

Both the rich and not-so-rich go for status symbols. Since the status symbols are copied to death, almost anyone can play the game.

Status symbols are made by the famous. Princess Grace was responsible for the popularity of the Kelly handbag, which Hermès renamed after her. That bag was not only expensive, but it was also hard to close.

A Replacement

The Kelly bag has been replaced by the Constance bag, also by Hermès, which requires 30 hours of hand work. Although launched two years ago, it suddenly became "it," thanks to Jacqueline Onassis, who bought it in the recently opened Hermès boutique in New York. Some 2,000 of them have been sold this year.

The Cartier Tank watch is a perennial status symbol. Despite its price (\$3,000 francs), there is a three-month waiting list. People who own one pretend to be bored with it, but the waiting list continues in spite of the fact that Bloomingdale's in New

York pretty much spoiled the fun by selling copies at \$125.

Vuitton luggage was high on the list, but it is fading because too many people now have it. Some smart people have given it up because they have noticed that it made them preys of customs officers. In the luggage department, Gucci still has definite class and Dior is picking up speed.

One Raincoat

Status symbols are international. The only raincoat that qualifies is a Burberry. There are lovely copies in Paris, but the London shop still serves many French who want "un trench."

A strictly fashion fad which will die with the winter is Saint Laurent's cable-knit, fox-trimmed cardigan, a nice little sweater if you can afford it (2,000 francs). But then, you would be in the same club as Pat Kennedy Lawford and again Mrs. Onassis.

César's compressed jewel is a rather recent status symbol. It is also very expensive, even if you bring your own odds and ends of jewelry.

To make this year's list complete, one should add Jean Muir's dresses and Missoni's knits.

Why do people buy status symbols? First, perhaps because they



Young woman window shopping with Constance handbag.

are insecure. They also tell themselves that a \$300 bag is good value and will last for years (which is true). And there is the element of snobbery. In decorator Billy Baldwin's words: "Status symbols is a perfectly horrible phrase today."

On the Arts Agenda

Polytope 2, successor to the computerized sound- and light composition byannis Xenakis that has played to about 80,000 spectators in the last year at the Musée de Cluny in Paris, is scheduled to begin operating Dec. 7 in the same premises. The Polytope, under the aegis of the Paris Autumn Festival, will have showings Thursdays through Sundays on the half-hour from 6:30 to 10:30 p.m., with an extra one at 11:30 on Saturdays.

production of Strauss's "Elektra" on Dec. 14 at the Hamburg State Opera, with a cast that includes Birgit Nilsson in the title part, Leonie Rysaneck as Chrysothemis, Astrid Varnay as Klytemnestra, Richard Cassilly as Aegisth and Tom Krause as Orest. The staging is by August Strödeling and the designer is Andrzej Majewski. The second performance is Dec. 18.

U.S. Returns Sacred Statue To Cameroon

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Dec. 6 (Reuters)—The Afo-A-Kom, a century-old sacred carving, was returned to Cameroon yesterday, seven years after its disappearance.

The 64-inch hardwood male figure, sacred to some 30,000 members of the Kom tribe in northwest Cameroon, was discovered on sale in a New York art gallery in October.

A three-man official American delegation and seven journalists brought the statue to Yaounde from the United States. It will be taken to Laikom, the Kom capital, this month to arrive in time for the kingdom's annual festival of arts.

The Afo-A-Kom was stolen from a royal storage hut in Laikom in 1966 and later smuggled out of Cameroon.

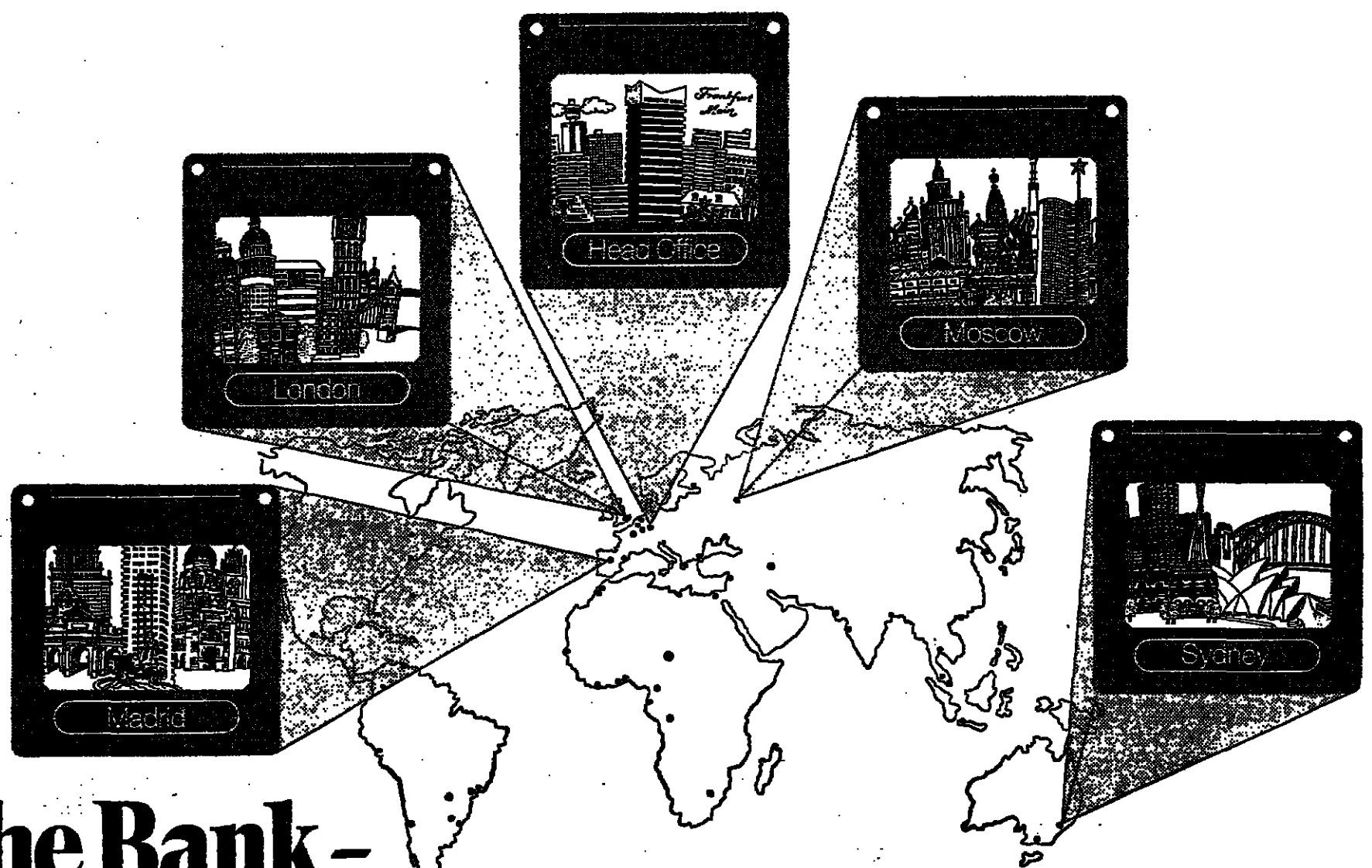
Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will take the principal baritone roles in new productions of Puccini's one-act operas "Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi" on Dec. 7 at the National Theater in Munich. The double bill will be conducted by Wolfgang Sawallisch, staged by Günther Rennert and designed by Ita Maximowna, and other singers in the casts are Julia Varady, Elke Schary and Robert Dostalzy.

The Volksoper in Vienna will mark its 75th anniversary with the production, on Dec. 14, of a new opera by the Austrian composer Marcel Rubin, "Kleider Machen Leute" (Clothes Make the Man), based on a tale by the 19th-century Swiss author Gottfried Keller. The work will be conducted by Walter Weller, staged by Wolfgang Weber, and designed by Toni Businger, with a cast including Claudio Nicolai, Sigrd Martikke, Fritz Uhl and Peter Brannoff. Later performances will be on Dec. 17, 23 and 30.

The first performance of a work by Georges Auric and the first French performance of one by Hans Werner Henze will be included in a song recital by the French soprano Colette Herzog Dec. 10 at the Carré Thénigny in Paris.

Schumann's little-performed cantata "Paradise and the Peri" will be given Dec. 7 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris by the National Orchestra and the Chorus of the French Radio, conducted by Carl Melles and with Benita Valente, Ruth Hesse, Herbert Steinbach and Gerd Nienstedt as the vocal soloists.

Karl Böhm will conduct a new



Deutsche Bank - International since 1870, even more so in 1973.

In 1973 we expanded into London, Moscow, Madrid and Sydney. Right now Deutsche Bank's international network totals 65 points of operation in 47 countries around the world:

- Offices staffed by international bankers, who are just the right people to help turn your problems into opportunities, whether the solution is a tailor-made, one-off proposal or within the framework of an overall package deal.
- In many important foreign affiliates, experienced "Deutsche Bankers" playing a leading role in day-to-day management.

Deutsche Bank, leader for the last five years in the international underwriting field, is well equipped to provide global support for even the most extensive industrial, commercial and state projects.

And at home in Germany? Over 1,100 branches throughout the Federal Republic provide unrivalled coverage of this valuable market.

DEUTSCHE BANK

We turn Problems into Opportunities

In Europe: Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG, Luxembourg. Representative Offices: London, Madrid, Moscow, Paris.

In North America: European-American Banking Corporation, New York, Los Angeles. Representative Office: Toronto (European Banks International).

Reducing Money in Circulation

New Measures Set by France
In Its Fight Against Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to grow by some 14 percent this year, are forecast to total close to 100 billion francs—or 18 percent of this country's gross national product. And the biggest client for French goods, accounting for 30 percent of total exports, is West Germany, which is preparing for a sharp downturn in economic activity.

The vulnerability of French industry, despite its assured supplies of oil, was illustrated yesterday when Citroën, France's third largest auto manufacturer, reported that it is considering shutting down operations for one week between Christmas and the New Year to adjust production to rapidly declining demand. A Citroën workers' committee has approved the company's plan but a final decision is not expected before tomorrow.

Some reports put the drop in domestic orders for cars at 30 percent in the past few weeks while foreign demand is reportedly down around 50 percent. Any threat to the auto industry—the nation's biggest exporter—and the estimated 4.5 percent of the total labor force which is directly or indirectly employed in that sector is a danger to the country itself.

This threat is especially serious because it comes at a time when the overall economy is beginning to sputter. According to a survey by the official statistical institute published yesterday, industrial production last month was expanding at an annual rate of 6 percent, down sharply from the 10 percent rate of expansion reported in the spring. Overall

prospects "are less and less favorable," reflecting a progressive deterioration of the general business climate, the survey reported.

The slowdown, which has been projected for all of the major industrialized countries this year, coupled with the oil crisis, means that France and its allies are entering a "difficult period." Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in presenting his new measures to the press.

What he meant was that while no one knows either how long Mideast oil will remain in short supply or to what extent deliveries will be cut, policy makers have no way of knowing whether to gear up to either a more intense round of price increases or to a serious fall in industrial output and a significant rise in unemployment, or a combination of both.

The dilemma is by far the severest test for President Georges Pompidou since he took office in 1969. Addressing a nationwide television audience last night, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer warned his compatriots to steel themselves next year for the "fight against the two-headed monster" of unemployment and a continuing rise in prices.

Widespread unemployment was considered to have been the leading ground for the unrest that led to the politically turbulent events of 1968 and government policy since then has steadily been aimed at reducing joblessness. It has sought to create at least 65,000 new jobs in industry each year to absorb youngsters coming into the labor market and the shift of agricultural workers into industry. The priority of



PARIS MARCH—Demonstrators backing French strike parade near Place de la Bastille.

employment over concern about inflation is demonstrated by the fact that in the year ending last July 1, some 134,000 new jobs were created in industry.

The most notable feature of the latest—the fourth this year—package of anti-inflation measures is that they are all temporary: They are designed to keep money out of circulation in the beginning of the year. But by the end of the year the impact of the measures will have been neutralized.

Thus, the first installment payment due on personal income taxes by Feb. 15 will be equal to 43 percent of the annual tax bill instead of the usual 33.33 percent. This will soak up an estimated 2 billion francs. But the measure also means that subse-

quent tax bills, due in May and October, will be reduced by an equivalent amount, giving consumers more money to spend at a time when the economy may be in need of such a boost.

Likewise, the first corporate tax bill is to be paid Feb. 15 instead of March 15 and it will account for a third of the annual payment instead of the usual 20 percent. This is expected to mop up 2.5 billion francs earlier than expected.

Although total public spending plans remain unchanged, outlays in the first six months of the year will be reduced 40 to 45 percent and the remainder will be bunched in the final six months.

Companies are also being asked to limit dividend increases to no more than 5 percent over the

amount paid in any of the past three years. And the nation's lending institutions have been told not to allow their loans to increase by more than 12 percent in January and 11 percent in February and March from the levels prevailing in the same months this year. These growth rates compare to 14 percent permitted in October and 13 percent this month.

These lending curbs do not apply to equipment purchased to economize on energy consumption. Likewise, the public spending delays will not apply to the gas and electricity utilities seeking to increase their investments in the field of energy.

Pasta Price Goes Up

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP).—The traditional dish of pasta was 25 percent more expensive for Italians yesterday after a price increase announced by the government.

The increase was of 70 lire—115 cents—per kilogram. The average price per kilogram before the increase was of 280 lire—45 cents.

The government had frozen the price of 21 staple foods, including pasta, in July to fight inflation. The increase for pasta was the first exception. Explaining its decision, the government said the price of wheat had doubled in the last six months.

U.S. Wholesale Index Up 1.8 % for November

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Soaring prices for oil products and other fuels were the main element in a big increase in the government's wholesale price index in November, the Labor Department reported today.

The index rose 1.8 percent after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices. This occurred despite the third consecutive monthly decline in the index for farm and food prices—a decline that may now be over.

The wholesale price index was 17.5 percent above a year earlier, an unheard-of rate of inflation for peacetime in the modern era. This huge rise reflected chiefly an explosion of prices of raw commodities of all kinds, agricultural and non-agricultural, plus the more recent burst in the energy area.

Today's index for November reported an almost unbelievable increase of 34.7 percent in prices of refined petroleum products in a single month—but the Labor Department indicated that it doubted its own statistics in this case. It said it based its index on prices in "spot markets," which now "appear to represent a declining portion of the transactions taking place in domestic markets." Petroleum products sold on a long-term or medium-term contract basis undoubtedly rose less than 35 percent, officials said.

25-Year Record

Nonetheless, this possible distortion did not alter the salient feature of the November index: Prices in the broad range of industrial commodities rose by 3.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, the largest for a month in the 25 years that records have been kept.

The biggest previous increase for a month in the industrial commodities index in this already inflationary year was 1.3 percent in April. The wholesale price index for industrials has

long been the measure of inflation perhaps most closely watched by economists.

The wholesale price index covers transactions at various stages of processing, from raw materials to finished manufactured goods, and is not a direct measure of what consumer prices will be. Still, the November index showed a mammoth increase of 6.5 percent in the category of non-food consumer goods—again influenced mainly by fuels.

The food area continued to

show better news. The index for farm products and processed food and feeds dropped 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, in November, and the index for consumer goods was down six-tenths of 1 percent.

However, recent movements in the sensitive commodity market indicate that food prices may start rising again. Wheat, for example, traded above \$2 a bushel this week after being below that level in the September-November period.

Swiss Cabinet Is Reshuffled;
President, 3 Ministers Chose

BERN, Dec. 6 (AP).—Economics Minister René Bruggler yesterday was elected President of Switzerland for the 1974 term in a Federal Assembly vote. At the same time three new members were chosen for the seven-man cabinet, including the first Swiss minister with a working class background. It was the biggest cabinet reshuffle since the country's four largest parties agreed on a coalition 14 years ago.

The election of Mr. Bruggler, succeeding retiring Roger Bonvin, was a mere formality under the Swiss system of annual rotation of the presidency among cabinet members. But in choosing the new ministers, the assembly rejected all three official candidates named by the coalition partners. Some observers felt that the outcome of the balloting may eventually put in jeopardy the 1959 coalition agreement.

The key figure newly elected to the cabinet was Willi Ritschard, a 55-year-old Social Democratic tax expert who once had been a mechanic. Although formal assignments of ministries will come only early next year, Mr. Ritschard was seen certain of becoming the new minister of finance. He has been a champion of a drive for harmonization of tax laws, which can vary greatly from canton to canton.

His party is pushing for a national tax reform that would slap stiff extra taxes on incomes exceeding 100,000 francs.

Party Split Possible

Mr. Ritschard clearly defeated the official Social Democratic candidate, party president Arthur Schmid. Some political sources

suggested that the outcome might trigger a split in the party which could give more prominence to left-wing Socialist forces minding that the party pull of the coalition.

Other newly elected ministers were Hans Ruerlimann, 53, Christian Democrat, and Ar Chevalier, 58, mayor of Lausanne and a member of the Liberal Radical party, Switzerland's largest.

Mr. Ruerlimann was preferred to the official candidate, En Fransson, a lawyer from Italy speaking Ticino, and Mr. Chevalier defeated Henri Schmitt, vice minister in the Cantons of Geneva and a target of left

Resigning from the cabinet were Mr. Bonvin, Interior Minister Hans Peter Tschudi, Finance Minister Nello Celio, has persistently topped popularity polls in spite of rising taxes and a runaway inflation.

They had been in the government for up to 14 years, average tenure of a Swiss minister is more than 10 years.

Jobless Rate Increases
In W. Germany to 1.5 %

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Dec. 6 (AP).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany rose to 331,900 in November from 287,000 in October, from 235,600 in November, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The jobless rate for the work force of 25 million was 1.3 percent in November, up from 1.1 percent in October and 1.1 percent in November, 1972.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

West Park Plaza—London.
At the Crossroads of Europe.

Announcing London's most imaginative office development.

Situated opposite the proposed Channel Tunnel Terminal and next to the Kensington Hilton Hotel, the scheme will contain over 100,000 sq. ft. net of fully air-conditioned office space.

Ideal access to the City, and Airport (M.4), and extremely well serviced by Underground and Bus routes.

The building will be to the highest standard for occupation by the end of 1975.

Tenants able to support an O.D.P. for not less than 50,000 sq. ft. net are invited to obtain full details and illustrated brochure from the Joint Agents.

JONES LANG WOOTTON

Chartered Surveyors
103 Mount St. London W1Y 6AS
Tel: 01-493 6040. Telex: 23858

George Belbin & Co. Chartered Surveyors

1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1
Tel: 01-584 8846/8

FOR SALE

SEYCHELLES

One plot of 70 acres more or less
ISLAND OF PRASLIN
adjoining famous Côte d'Or beach suitable for subdivision.

Also one plot of 187 acres
and

1 plot of 78 acres on the
island of Mahe located in national park area rich
in Cinnamon.

Interested parties write:
Box 229 Victoria, Mahe Seychelles.

ALGARVE
PORTUGAL

Considering a Holiday Home?
a Retirement Home?
an Investment Property?
a Combination of all three?
If you wish to learn more from
a retired American Executive
now a permanent resident of
Algarve, write, phone or cable:
Robert Hatfield, Bollinghouse,
Algarve, Portugal. Tel: 01202.

CANADA

- Office/Industrial bldgs.
- Apartment houses
- Farms
- Joint Venture Building projects

High and safe return on invested
capital. Flushing up to 80% in 20-25 years
possible.

Winzen Immobilien
European Office:
8 Munich 59, Schwanstr. 6,
Germany.

THE KEY INVESTMENT

IS TOURISM: World's fastest growing industry.
IN PORTUGAL: Europe's most beautiful unspoiled beaches.
AT TORRALTA: Where to have a dream vacation.



INVEST IN APARTMENTS
FOR INCOME OR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

For information write: TORRALTA - LISBON - PORTUGAL

FUERTEVENTURA
LANZAROTE

Profit from the new tourist
boom on the Canary Islands.
Fuerteventura and Lanzarote
(Spain) by investing in ex-
quisite parcels of land at the
beach, suited for hotel con-
struction and exclusive ur-
banization. Within the next
6-10 years an increase in
value of at least 50% is
foreseen.

Inquiries to:
P.A.W. AGENTUR
4 Düsseldorf 20, Heideveeg 56,
West Germany.

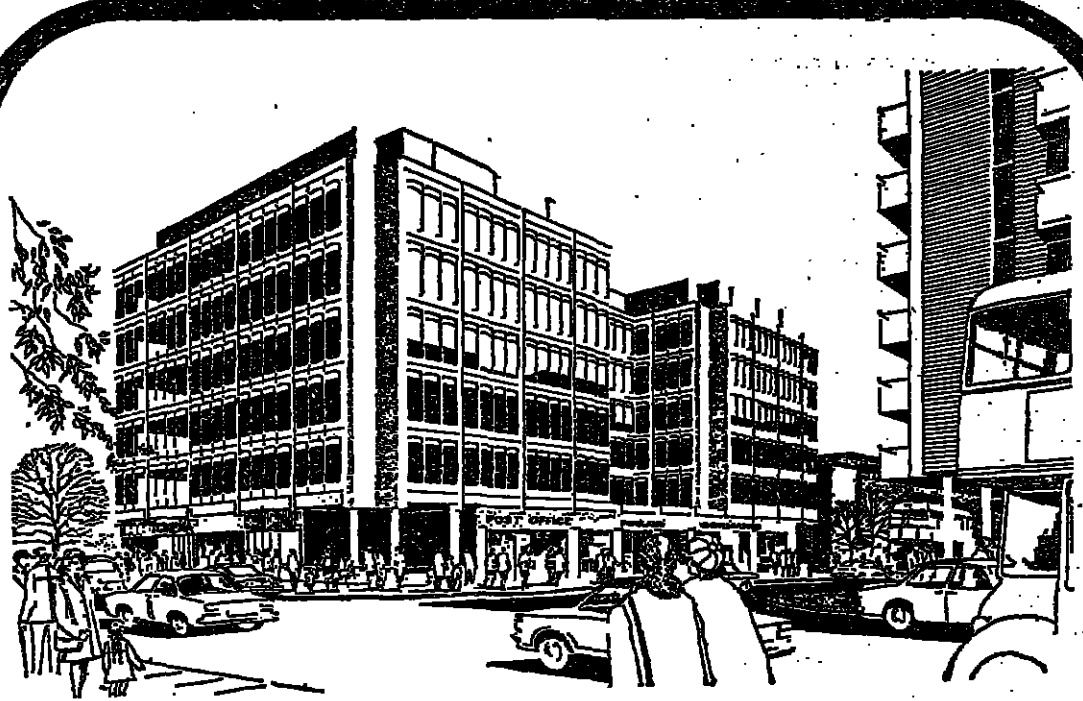
INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTY

in the City of Düsseldorf

Size: approximately 25,000 sq.m.
Ideal for office building with dis-
play rooms and storage facilities.
Construction requires city approval.
Negotiable price: L.M. 500,000.

Reinhard R. Goetze Immobilien.
4 Düsseldorf, Klosterstrasse 67.
Tel.: 0211-33 80 61/62.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

MAGNIFICENT OFFICE
DEVELOPMENT

80,000 SQ FT

(7435M²) APPROX

NET LETTABLE AREA

KENSINGTON HIGH ST
LONDON W8

Prestige offices are to be constructed on a site in
Kensington High Street, at the junction with Earl's
Court Road, and opposite the Commonwealth Institute.
Of high architectural standard they will be fully
air-conditioned, centrally heated and capable of
division.

Private car parking will be provided for 21 vehicles,
and there will be public space for 130 adjoining.

Just west of central London, and well served by public
transport, the development is strategically situated
for access to the M4 and M40 motorways and to
Heathrow Airport.

The offices are available on lease to a tenant with,
or able to support, an Office Development Permit.

RANK CITY WALL
Millbank Tower, Millbank,
London SW1P 4QR
Telephone: 01-584 6225

RANK CITY WALL

Prices Plunge on U.K. Stock Mart

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A day of panic selling, unparalleled in the memory of most investors, sent prices plummeting on the London Stock Exchange and knocked nearly 22 percent off share values.

At one point, the Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares registered the biggest ever in one day's trading, falling 19.7 points to a level of 1,015.5. The market rallied later, edged by opening gains on the street, and the index closed at 1,034.4, its lowest point since 1971.

It started the panic, market analysts said, was last night's announcement in Cairo that the Egyptian government had decided to withdraw Arab-held from foreign banks.

Economic Council of the Arab League announced that Arab capital would be transferred to Arab-owned institutions. Worst of the wave of selling were the big banks, whose shares fell 30 percent and more.

The latest Arab move struck a blow to market already depressed by the fuel crisis, a trade union own in the coalfields and a rising balance-of-payments deficit. All these factors have led to a fall of 100 points in share index in the last week.

Some sources said nobody remembers a more calamitous sustained fall since the

Arab Fund Plan Causes a Panic

stock market crashes of 1929. Reports that some stockbroking firms were in financial difficulties added to the nervousness, these sources said.

Leading industrial shares at one stage showed losses of up to 25 percent. As an instance of what one City commentator called "the total demoralization" of the market, shares in ICI, Britain's biggest chemical combine, plunged 15 pence to 194 pence, the first time they had been under 200 pence for seven years. Other leading stocks, including Dunlop,

Unilever and Tube Investments, joined the plunge.

Oil shares were deeply depressed and not one section of the market escaped the blizzard. The Times said the largest previous fall in the index was an 18-point drop recorded during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and matched in January of this year.

Elsewhere in Europe, fears of a business depression caused by fuel shortages continued to push stock exchange prices down. In Frankfurt, the Commerzbank index fell 4.2 points to 568.7. The Amsterdam general index dropped more than 2 1/2 points to close at 99.8 while the Brussels index fell roughly the same amount to 135.23.

U.K. Payments Show Deficit; Living Standards Seen Falling

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Britain had a balance-of-payments deficit of \$268 million in the third quarter, compared with a surplus of \$377 million in the second quarter and a deficit of \$79 million in the third quarter of 1972, the Treasury reported today.

After seasonal adjustment, the third-quarter current account showed a deficit of \$217 million, compared with a deficit of \$208 million in the second quarter and a deficit of \$110 million in the third quarter of 1972.

The current account covers Britain's visible, or merchandise, trade, and also "invisible" transactions, which comprise payments and receipts for such activities as international insurance, tourism and shipping.

The trading gap for the first nine months is \$1,325 million, twice as large as the trade deficit for the whole of 1972, Reuters reported.

[The total overall deficit on current account for the first nine months is \$713 million.]

Living Standards to Fall

Meanwhile, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said that the British standard of living will unavoidably decline in the current oil crisis.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, Mr. Barber stated that Britain is facing a permanent increase of a "very large size" in oil prices that would impose a "serious effect on the standards of living which can't be avoided."

Mr. Barber's statement was reported by Ronald McIntosh, the director general of the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) at a press conference following the council's regular monthly meeting.

NEDO is a forum in which the government, the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) discuss economic prospects.

"Situation Totally New"

Mr. McIntosh said the three parties recognize that the situation "is a totally new one" and that each of them must look at their policies and objectives. He noted that both the CBI and TUC had independently "expressed the need for a joint effort and more unity that would require considerable reappraisal."

The council said there is a need for a joint effort by the main industrial countries to avoid a progressive recession created by competitive deflation. This would mean the acceptance of trading deficits created by higher oil prices. However, because the United Kingdom started from a position of deficit it would be necessary for us to give particular priority to strengthening our balance of payments.

Reserves Decline

central bank also reported Germany's net monetary position declined about 2.4 billion marks in November, compared with 0 million-DM drop in October. Bank attributed the November decline to the fact that the weak currencies among the group of nations floating, forcing the Bundesbank to raise European central banks' support it.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Schmidt confirmed in a session interview last night that the government will meet Dec. 19 to discuss economic policy in the light of the energy situation.

Official news from the Federal Office reported in Nuremberg today that the number of unemployed persons in Germany rose to 331,000 in November from 321,000 in October and 285,000 in September. This put the unemployment rate at 1.5 percent in November, up from 1.4 percent in October and 1.1 percent a year earlier.

It Rises 114%

Pilkington Brothers

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Pilkington Brothers Ltd. said its profit increased 114 percent in the first half ended Sept. 30, 1973, from \$4.9 million the same period a year earlier.

glass products concern has totalled \$107.5 million, a 577.3 percent increase from a 1972 interim dividend of 4.052

VE AND PROSPER

DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
P.O. Box 104
HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Subs. N.A.V. 7102

ISS. ON DECEMBER 3, 1973.
ord. For Dec. 3, 1973 \$2.02
Head Co. Ltd. AS13.7 AS14.0
Dollars Fund 3.271 3.427
Growth 3.428 3.679
SEALING EVERY MONDAY

ON NOVEMBER 28, 1973.
Co. Ltd. AS 2.65 AS 3.33
LING EVERY WEDNESDAY

International Systems and Controls Corporation

Dividend Notice

The quarterly dividend of \$14 per share of ISC Common Stock will be paid on December 17, 1973, to holders of record on December 6, 1973.

W.D. Frank, Secretary
2727 Allen Parkway
Houston, Texas 77019

ISC is engaged in engineering, manufacturing, trading and financial operations on a worldwide scale. Its principal markets are in the development of energy and agricultural resources and grain and food, chemical and petrochemical processing.

Fed Called Impotent in Oil Crisis

Burns Also Reports Basis Payments Surplus

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns told a congressional committee yesterday that "the economic outlook has worsened and become clouded" as a result of the energy crisis, but that there is little that the Fed can do to soften the blow.

"The situation in which we find ourselves is obviously very difficult, but I believe it is manageable," he said. "The shortage we have is a shortage of oil, not a shortage of money. Therefore monetary devices can have a very limited usefulness in this situation," he added.

In other aspects of wide-ranging testimony, Mr. Burns also:

● Revealed for the first time that the "basic" U.S. balance of payments—the total of all current international transactions and long-term capital flows—was in large surplus for the third quarter, the first such surplus since 1969.

● Predicted that "in time," U.S. citizens will be allowed to own and hold gold, but only after higher priorities in monetary reform had been accomplished.

● Warned against "unrealistic expectations" on monetary reform, which he said would be an evolutionary process, not one "to be implemented in its entirety some morning" after a meeting of ministers.

● Promised that Washington might find it "feasible" because of the dollar's strength "to move forward over the coming months with an orderly reduction" of restraints on capital outflows.

"At best," he told the committee, "a prolonged economic embargo on Arabian oil shipments to the United States will result in some economic dislocation next year."

At the same time, he insisted, inflation remains a great danger, posing an "extremely difficult task" for economic policy.

In response to questions, Mr. Burns said that "I would look forward to a return to a par value system for most countries, with floating as an option, and wider margins than those set by Bretton Woods. I think, in the long run, parties with wider margins would serve the world better than floating rates, especially if there is a decline in world economic activity. If there is a decline, floating will cause some difficulties and political problems."

Mr. Burns declined to make any specific forecast for economic growth next year, but Fed staff projections are reported to be fairly close to the administration estimates, which predict about a 1 percent real growth after allowing for the impact of energy shortages. In 1973, the economy is growing at a 6 percent rate.

Huge Oil Field Is Discovered In North Sea

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A huge new oil field has been discovered in the North Sea 75 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands.

The state-run British Coal Board, Continental Oil Co. and Gulf Oil Co., which have equal shares in the strike, announced the find yesterday.

The field, named Hutton, is expected to have a producing capacity of over 10,000 barrels a day.

The apparent size and structure of the field suggest it could prove to have reserves of up to 1 billion barrels. In this case, daily production from the combined North Sea fields could be about 1 million barrels—or half Britain's current oil consumption, industrial sources said.

Japan to Sell More U.S. Bonds

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A senior Japanese monetary official indicated today that Japan will continue to call in dollars from the Eurodollar market and elsewhere if the present heavy dollar outflow continues.

Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs Koichi Hamura also said that Japan will sell more of its long-term U.S. bond holdings to replenish liquidity. He confirmed that the Bank of Japan recently sold some of these bond holdings for this purpose, "within the limits of the foreign exchange reserves."

He added that the transactions were made after consulting the U.S. Federal Reserve authorities.

Mr. Hamura also confirmed that the Finance Ministry has called in some of the dollars it deposited with Japanese commercial banks when the nation's foreign exchange reserves were increasing rapidly.

He noted that the government

Euroco Is Worth...

Dec. 6, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroco was today worth:

DM 3,033.18 Belgian F. 47,038.2

Fr. F. 5,394.4 Krone 7,348.8

£ 1,700.0 Swiss F. 5,700.0

Li. 75,720.0 Lux. F. 47,038.2

Gulders 3,328.0 U.S. \$ 1,740.7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AEG to Get 20% of Zanussi

Italy's Zanussi, once a major power on the European electrical appliances market, is halving its capital and selling a 20 percent participation to West Germany's AEG-Telefunken. Business sources say the move is an admission of defeat by Italy's refrigerator and washing machine industry, so powerful a few years ago that France tried to restrain its exports by setting up special import barriers. Zanussi says the shareholding agreement with AEG would go into effect Jan. 1. "The two companies' 'full autonomy' would not be affected. Zanussi also plans to cut the company's capital 50 percent to 37.5 billion lire (about \$63.75 million), chiefly to absorb losses caused by its recent takeover of two other Italian companies, Zoppas and Triplex.

\$25-Million Space Contract

Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd., a unit of Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd., heads a consortium of five international companies which has won a \$25-million contract to develop a test satellite. The contract was awarded by the European Space Research Organization. The satellite project is part of a program to develop a space communication system that will make facilities available to European post and telecommunications authorities. Other members of the consortium are Air Italia, Engins Matra of France, Erno of West Germany, and Saab Scania of Sweden.

Texasgulf, CDC Reach Agreement

Texasgulf Inc. and Canada Development Corp. (CDC) have reached an agreement resolving the differences between them. H. Anthony Hampson,

president of CDC, and two other CDC directors have been appointed to the board of Texasgulf, replacing three directors who have resigned. CDC now owns about 30 percent of Texasgulf's outstanding shares.

Fiat's Troubles Deepen

Fiat SpA, which recently reported dropping sales as a result of the oil crisis, is facing new troubles following a shortage of auto parts. A spokesman says 12,000 automobiles are stored unfinished in the Mirafiori factory and 3,000 others are unfinished in the Rivalta plant because suppliers have failed to deliver rubber, glass and plastic parts. "Layoffs might have to be decided as production can no longer be continued in the present situation," one source reports. The supplies of rubber and plastic parts are being delayed by strikes and by a shortage of raw materials. Fiat has reported it will have a loss close to 150 billion lire (about \$238 million) this year following stagnating production and sick sales.

U.S. Auto Sales Drop 12%

Dealer sales of new autos in the United States fell about 12 percent in November, as the energy crisis continued to eat into demand for big autos. Dealers of U.S. and foreign-made cars sold an estimated 908,000 in November, down from one million cars sold a year earlier. There were 35 selling days in the month this year and last. Sales of domestic-made cars led the decline, falling about 13 percent to an estimated 775,295. Sales of imported cars, which include a greater percentage of small, fuel-economical cars than domestic lines, fell only about 4.3 percent in November, to about 133,000.

Seen Stronger Than European Securities

Swiss Banker Confident on U.S. Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).

—A leading Swiss banker expressed yesterday greater confidence in U.S. equity investments than those of Europe and Japan, citing the more favored U.S. position in the energy crisis and the country's dedication to free enterprise.

Alfred Matler, senior vice-president of Swiss Bank Corp., said he knew of no other stock market in the world with the same efficiency and breadth as Wall Street.

Speaking at New York University, Mr. Matler stressed that the Swiss believe the U.S. economy is still highly geared to the free enterprise system and that this is the overriding reason for his preference.

"Your unions don't question this framework, which is as profitable for them as it is for management and shareholders. Unfortunately, except for Switzerland, in other European countries the trend seems to be going in another direction. This is why, rightly or wrongly, we prefer to have our customers invest in Wall Street. Especially now with undervalued dollar and discount prices," he said.

However, he said that due to the energy crisis and the possibility of a worldwide recession, Swiss Bank Corp. is not in a

hurry to put its clients' money into stock.

Currently it is advising clients to keep a reserve in cash favoring short-term instruments in investing new capital. It also leans toward short and medium-term bonds. The two currencies preferred at the moment are the Swiss franc and the dollar.

Meanwhile, A. G. Becker & Co., a prominent Wall Street securities firm that has been on the

sell side with most of its research recommendations this year, has decided it is time to start buying stocks again.

"We don't think the market has bottomed out yet, but we're recommending that institutional investors begin committing their reserves on price weakness and beef up their normal equity exposure to 70 percent from 30 percent within the limits they set for their portfolios," says Donald H. Hahn, director of investment research.

"We're looking for a rally to start within the next two weeks that could carry the Dow Jones industrial average back to the mid-800s."

This stance represents a major switch by the firm. A year ago, Becker strategists practically closed the "buy" recommendation window as far as the firm's research analysts were concerned.

Dow Soars 25.8 Points in Heavy Trade After Major Broker Makes Bullish Report

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 25.8 points to 814.12 today after retreating almost 200 points in the five previous weeks. Brokers cited a combination of encouraging factors for the index's gain.

However, advancing issues led declines only by about 880 to 530. Trading was fairly active, and volume totaled 23.26 million shares, compared with 19.18 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed buying, especially in the blue chip and more stable issues, to the Dow Jones news service and Wall Street Journal report that a major brokerage firm had significantly altered its previous bearish position.

According to the report, A.G. Becker & Co. suggested institutional buying on stock market weakness, although the firm believed that the recent sharp market decline might not be over and that a rally might not last long.

Analysts added that some late encouragement came from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement that he expected the Middle East peace conference to go on as scheduled Dec. 18. Commenting on the Arab embargo on oil, Mr. Kissinger said: "We believe a settlement will flow from U.S.-Arab cooperation."

Brokers said some buying was also encouraged by anticipation of the swearing-in of Gerald Ford as vice-president.

Gulf Oil, by far the day's most active stock, edged up 5/8 to 21 on 573,600 shares. But strength in the oils was not widespread, perhaps owing to the announcement in Washington that the House Commerce Committee had voted to restrict price increases on oil products and windfall profits that may result from the fuel shortage.

Superior Oil fell 5/8 to 298, but Standard Oil of California picked up 1 1/2 to 56.

Heavily-traded McDonald's jumped 7 1/2 to 54 5/8.

Market Shut

The Paris Bourse was closed Thursday because of the general strike.

Weekly net asset value

on December 3, 1973

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$33.60

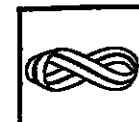
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$24.52

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

We look after your business with pleasure in Portugal

Whatever you need — market information, business contacts, advice on business opportunities — we can help and provide on-the-spot banking services through over 100 branches in Portugal. It's best to have Banco Totta & Acores working with you.



BANCO TOTTA & AÇORES

Capital & Reserves Esc. 1,234,500,000

Head Office: Rua Aurea 88, Lisbon-2

Tel: 369421 Telex: 1266 Totajo

London Office: 1-3 Abchurch Yard,

London EC4N 7DH

Telephone: 01-2838555 Telex: 887609

Caracas

Av. Francisco de Miranda

Edificio Goncalves Zanco

Mezzanina - Local 6 California Norte

Caracas Venezuela. Tel: 21 37 06

discover
the united states
as a market
and
investment opportunity

Through the newest and largest Foreign-Trade Zone located in the heart of America.
Prime plant location sites are also available.

For details and help in your planning:

GREAT MIDWEST CORPORATION

15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 PARIS.
Call: 553.97.89.



Trading

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
30 Year T.B.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	102 1/4	+1/4
20 Year T.B.	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	+1/4
10 Year T.B.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	+1/4
5 Year T.B.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/4	+1/4
1 Year T.B.	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 1/4	+1/4
3 Month T.B.	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2	97 1/4	+1/4
90 Day T.B.	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 1/4	+1/4
Commercial Paper	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	95 1/4	+1/4
Gov. Bonds	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/4	+1/4
Corp. Bonds	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/4	+1/4
Stocks	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/4	+1/4
Industrial	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/4	+1/4
Transportation	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/4	+1/4
Utilities	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2	89 1/4	+1/4
Real Estate	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2	88 1/4	+1/4
Foreign	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	87 1/4	+1/4
Commodities	86 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/4	+1/4
Metals	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2	85 1/4	+1/4
Grains	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	+1/4
Oil	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/4	+1/4
Gold	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/4	+1/4
Silver	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/4	+1/4
Platinum	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 1/4	+1/4
Palladium	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/4	+1/4
Rhodium	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 1/4	+1/4
Iridium	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 1/4	+1/4
Osmium	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 1/4	+1/4
Antimony	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 1/4	+1/4
Vanadium	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/4	+1/4
Chromium	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/4	+1/4
Manganese	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/4	+1/4
Iron	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/4	+1/4
Copper	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2	69 1/4	+1/4
Zinc	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/4	+1/4
Lead	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 1/4	+1/4
Nickel	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 1/4	+1/4
Steel	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 1/4	+1/4
Coal	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/4	+1/4
Gas	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 1/4	+1/4
Electricity	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/4	+1/4
Water	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/2	61 1/4	+1/4
Telecom	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 1/4	+1/4
Media	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 1/4	+1/4
Healthcare	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2	58 1/4	+1/4
Technology	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 1/4	+1/4
Defense	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	56 1/4	+1/4
Space	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4	+1/4
Energy	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	+1/4
Environment	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 1/4	+1/4
Food	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/4	+1/4
Textiles	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	+1/4
Apparel	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 1/4	+1/4
Shoes	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/4	+1/4
Furniture	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	+1/4
Automotive	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/4	+1/4
Aerospace	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 1/4	+1/4
Marine	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/4	+1/4
Shipping	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	+1/4
Aviation	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	+1/4
Spacecraft	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/4	+1/4
Telecommunications	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	+1/4
Computers	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4	+1/4
Software	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/4	+1/4
Hardware	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/4	+1/4
Peripherals	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	+1/4
Services	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	+1/4
Consulting	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2	35 1/4	+1/4
Advertising	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	+1/4
Public Relations	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 1/4	+1/4
Investment Management	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	+1/4
Asset Management	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 1/4	+1/4
Real Estate Investment	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	+1/4
Insurance	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	+1/4
Banking	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	+1/4
Finance	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4	+1/4
Securities	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/4	+1/4
Commodities	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	+1/4
Metals	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	+1/4
Grains	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/4	+1/4
Oil	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/4	+1/4
Gold	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/4	+1/4
Silver	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/4	+1/4
Platinum	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	+1/4
Palladium	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	+1/4
Rhodium	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/4	+1/4
Iridium	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	+1/4
Osmium	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4	+1/4
Antimony	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	+1/4
Vanadium	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	+1/4
Chromium	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	+1/4
Manganese	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	+1/4
Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	+1/4
Copper	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	+1/4
Zinc	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	+1/4
Lead	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	+1/4
Nickel	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	+1/4
Steel	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	+1/4
Coal	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	+1/4
Gas	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	+1/4
Electricity	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	+1/4
Water	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Telecom	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Media	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Healthcare	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Technology	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Defense	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Space	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Energy	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Environment	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Food	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Textiles	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Apparel	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Shoes	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Furniture	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Automotive	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Aerospace	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Marine	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Shipping	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Aviation	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Spacecraft	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Telecommunications	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Computers	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Software	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Hardware	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Peripherals	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Services	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Consulting	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Advertising	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Public Relations	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Investment Management	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Asset Management	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Real Estate Investment	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Insurance	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Banking	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Finance	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Securities	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Commodities	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Metals	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Grains	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Oil	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Gold	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Silver	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Platinum	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Palladium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Rhodium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Iridium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Osmium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Antimony	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Vanadium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Chromium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Manganese	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Iron	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Copper	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Zinc	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Lead	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Nickel	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Steel	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Coal	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Gas	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Electricity	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Water	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Telecom	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Media	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Healthcare	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Technology	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Defense	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Space	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Energy	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Environment	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Food	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Textiles	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Apparel	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Shoes	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Furniture	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Automotive	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Aerospace	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Marine	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Shipping	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Aviation	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Spacecraft	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Telecommunications	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Computers	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Software	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Hardware	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Peripherals	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Services	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Consulting	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Advertising	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Public Relations	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Investment Management	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Asset Management	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Real Estate Investment	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Insurance	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Banking	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Finance	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Securities	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Commodities	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Metals	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Grains	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Oil	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Gold	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Silver	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Platinum	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Palladium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Rhodium	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	+1/4
Iridium	1/2	1/			

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Firms' Capital Spending Expected to Rise 13% in '73

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Plant and equipment outlays rose less than expected in the third quarter, but businesses stepped up their spending plans for the current period, a Commerce Department survey showed yesterday.

The latest survey shows businesses were planning a 4 percent rise in spending in the current quarter to an adjusted annual rate of \$104.94 billion, which is substantially more bullish than the 2.5 percent increase projected in the September survey.

As a result, businessmen still expect a sharp 13 percent increase in capital outlays this year from 1972 to \$100.1 billion, according to the survey taken in mid-November.

But these projections may have changed since then. Department officials said that most of the survey returns were received prior to the Arab oil embargo and that businessmen may have pared their spending plans since then.

In the first quarter next year, businessmen said they are slating a 3.7 percent rise in capital outlays to a \$108.16 billion adjusted annual rate, followed by another healthy 3.5 percent increase in the second quarter. That would put spending in next year's first half 14.1 percent above the year-earlier period and 6.9 percent above the second half of this year.

Actual capital spending in the third quarter rose 3.3 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$100.9 billion from the June quarter, when outlays had increased 1.6 percent. A survey the department released in September indicated that business planned a strong 4.2 percent boost in spending in the third quarter.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches declined \$16 million to \$2.412 billion in the week ended Nov. 23, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was \$667 million higher than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Eurodollars

		Dec. 6, 1973		Change	
		Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
7 Day Fix	9 3/4	9 7/8	+ 1/8		
One Month	10 15/16	11 1/16	+ 5/8		
3 Months	10 3/4	10 7/8	+ 3/8		
6 Months	10 5/16	10 7/16	+ 1/8		
One Year	9 1/2	9 5/8	+ 1/8		

European Gold Markets

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	104.50	105.75	+0.75
Zurich	104.25	105.75	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo) ..	105.80	105.75	+0.60
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

**THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF WATER & POWER
AN POWER GENERATION & TRANSMISSION
COMPANY (TAVANIR)**

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) invites tenders for the construction of four 400 kV substations (in Ahwaz, Estaham, Omidieh, and Arak) for the Karun EHV Transmission System in Iran.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

The tenderers shall be required to provide with their tenders evidence that they have designed, constructed and successfully completed EHV Substations with a voltage of 400 kV or higher within the last five years. Lack of such experience shall be justification for rejection of the tender.

Contract Documents 544-3A. Substation Construction, will be available from December 12, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for February 18, 1974.

Two copies of Contract Documents will be available to prospective tenderers, or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, TAVANIR building 3 No. 1/8-1/8 Koocheh Asadi (south of gasoline station), Ave Amir-Abad Shomali, Tehran, Iran.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

COMISION FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD

(A Decentralized Public Agency of the United Mexican States)

US \$25,000,000 LOAN DUE 1988

This financing was arranged by

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED

and provided by

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

The Sanwa Bank, Limited

no Trust and Banking Com.

The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd.

The Tokai Bank, Limited

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation

December 7, 1973.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

XEROX CORPORATION

Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, U.S.A.

Official listing for the shares of common stock, evidenced by bearer Continental Depositary Receipts, each representing one share of common stock and issued by Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V., has been granted by the

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

This stock exchange introduction has been arranged by

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

December 1973

Europea

PEANUTS

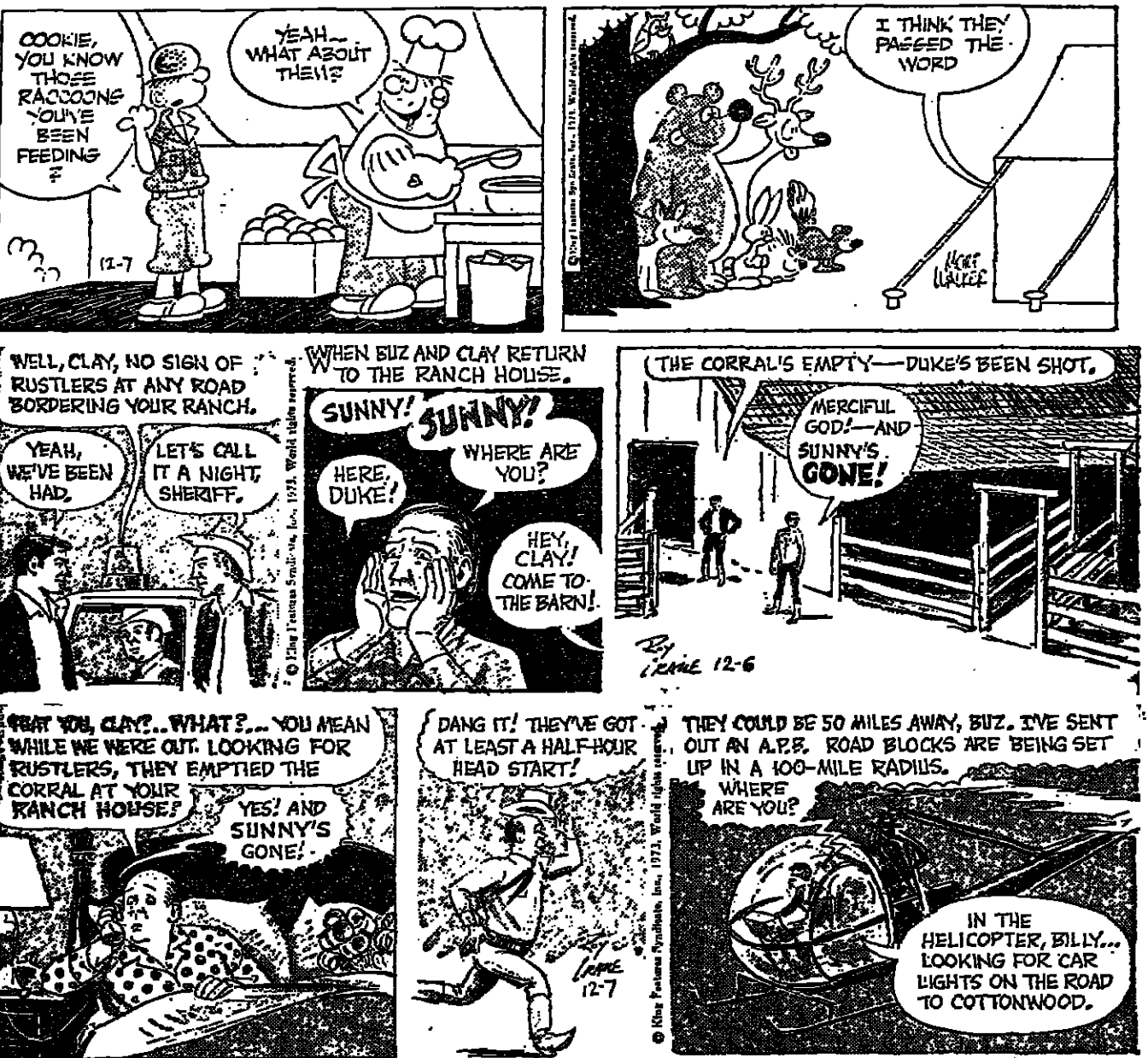


**B
E
E
T
L
E

B
A
I
L
E
Y

B
U
Z

S
A
W
Y
E
R**



**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**



**RIP
KIRBY**



BLONDIE



Owing to our inability to publish yesterday, today's comics page provides a double portion of the continually strips and, regrettably omits others.

BRIDGE

- **By Alan Truscott**

When the choice lies between a play to drop a singleton king and a finesse, the odds favoring the finesse increase as the total suit length decreases. If only two cards are missing, the king will be a singleton slightly more than half the time. But if five cards are missing, the chance of a singleton king is less than one in 16.

Nevertheless, a declarer may sometimes have to declare for a singleton, for a variety of reasons. Of which the first is *an entry problem*. To bring down a singleton king in such a situation is always a source of satisfaction. The fortunate declarer in the diagrammed deal did so twice.

When North raised one spade to two, South's bid of three diamonds was an invitation to game. North rightly declined the invitation, since his diamond holding was as bad as it could be, but South continued to game anyway. This was an overaggressive decision, and if he was deterred, South and his partner have bid it on the second round of the auction.

A heart lead would have settled matters in favor of the defense, but West naturally led a club.

South won with the ace, and regretted his optimism. The outlook seemed hopeless, for there was no quick entry to the dummy.

At the second trick he led the spade ace, and felt happier when East produced the king. It was clear that West held a trump, but he was not sure whether it could be reached. The next problem was diamonds, in which there was a sure loser but a safety play possibility. The ace could be cashed, with the idea of leading toward the queen later, allowing for a singleton king in the West hand.

So at the third trick, South led his diamond ace, and was surprised and delighted when the king appeared on his left.

The spade eight was led, forcing West to cover with the nine. The queen won in dummy, and the two club winners were cashed. But instead of discarding two hearts, the obvious move, South gave up one heart and one diamond.

A heart was led to the jack, and when West won with the queen he continued with the ace. Instead of ruffing, South discarded a diamond, and West was ended.

A spade lead would have given up his sure trump trick so he led a heart, leaving a side-suit loser. He ruffed in the dummy and rid himself of his remaining loser diamond.

BOOKS

ADVANCING PAUL NEWMAN

By Eleanor Bergstein. 373 pp. Viking. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Brovard

BECAUSE it throbs with largely undirected energy and talent, I find Eleanor Bergstein's "Advancing Paul Newman" an exhausting experience. When I see her talent flash, I want it to keep on, hold up, come again, fly right. When it fades, I experience a natural frustration. I feel like the audience in an outdoor movie when the director shouts warnings, encouragements, imprecations, instructions at the characters all through the film. Why in the world are you doing that, Miss Bergstein? I wanted to ask again and again. So much spilled energy, so much direct direction, and she never seems to pull her book apart instead of to gether.

on Arthur—"the first night slipped his hand under sweater, he explained Spence's "Ethics," the night he wanted her skirt he traced the policy from Sun Yat-sen through the Dulles doctrine, and the night they moved from his to his bedroom he gave her principal exports of all the Far East countries."

"Advancing Paul New moves in short takes and together sentences, like sor who only nothes and nere down to eat. It has a cumpul theme that is either liant or boring, depending o you feel about political palens. This is the "chik crusade" for Eugene McC in 1968. It may be a blinf on my part, a charley ho temporary cynicism—or it be the way Miss Bergstein sente it—but I find it difficelieve in the "idealism" o those volunteers.

Reading "Advancing Paul man," I get the impression the campaign may have a repository for feelings young people couldn't stru-
r rather than a reasoned chur-
was like finding a religion
Oh, the satisfaction of ac-
unison, of not being alone
having a purpose, playin-
game, telling people what's
as if you knew, A chance to
for Paul Newman's choice
wise, witty, gentle, silver-t-
father you always wanted
was forever saying quot-
goose-pimping things. Mr.
Cassidy seemed to arrive
in a cloud and sit there w-
for-God's kids, his beneq-
with beautiful gifts like i-
morality, truth, peace, i-
sincerity.

Once they get involved in a campaign, everyone in the sounds like a speed freak maybe it was some kind of for them. I feel a large phor lurking in that exu nary event, but it's not is identify. Perhaps the "chil of the crusade are relieved out of themselves, to get own personalities off their. It is like a costume party, one dressed as a "parker drinking the strong pu "involvement." There is ening of the blood, a drea an erotic tuning-up, too, a "cause."

The trouble is that the Kltays are pretty much on underfoot in the stampede: ing out leaflets, hiring making phone calls, and these are not the most com objective correlatives in the I know that I finished the feeling that the author he her characters in her design, whatever that was. it's a pity, because when calmed down for a m when they stood still in my eye, Lia and Kltay seem be on the verge of saying thing I'd like to hear.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By W. H. H. H.

ACROSS

- 1 Bedouin
- 5 Low
- 9 Civil War
general
- 13 Kind of func-
dancer
- 14 Loved one
- 15 Horse
- 16 Thunder part
with 28, 42
- 57 Across
- 19 Prisoner
- 20 — commi-
- 21 Ike
- 22 Flowering st-
- 25 Arabian sal-
- 28 See 16 Acro-
- 32 Tie — (ge-
drunk)
- 33 Rayburn
- 34 Perceive
- 37 Unseated
- 40 Pro —
- 41 Man with a
hat
- 42 See 16 Acro-
- 49 Forbid

50 Participante

- 51 "... and Ty
52 Swim name
54 Wise old ma
57 See 16 Acro
61 Best
62 Austen nov
63 Seed pod
64 Fullness
65 Gather
66 Long hair
- DOWN
- 1 Schedule
2 Errant one
3 Indian city
4 Locking dev
5 Drilling item
6 Potter
7 "What is —
as a day
8 Struck out
9 Spread
10 Afternoon p
11 Wayside —
12 Inferior
13 Poets' kind
14 year or eve

18 Solutions

- 19 Food fish
- 22 East India
- 24 " Sam
- 26 Nota
- 27 Kind of c
- 29 Not gene
- 30 Chemical
- 31 Torture
- 34 Lackhust
- 35 " Ca
- 36 " Stri
- 37 Farmer's
- 38 Enlarge
- 39 Phoeey
- 41 Child's g
- 43 Exude
- 44 Yon's con
- 45 Pepsin, fo
- 46 Reach
- 47 Soup fav
- 48 Beetle
- 53 Frolic
- 55 Cheese
- 56 Antitoxin
- 57 Snare
- 58 Tokyo of
- 59 Candlema
- 60 Drowse

ENNIS THE MENACE



*THE SITTER CALLED FROM *WHERE?* AND SAID *WHAT?**

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MASCK

FLOTY


WHOSAD

ASHRIP

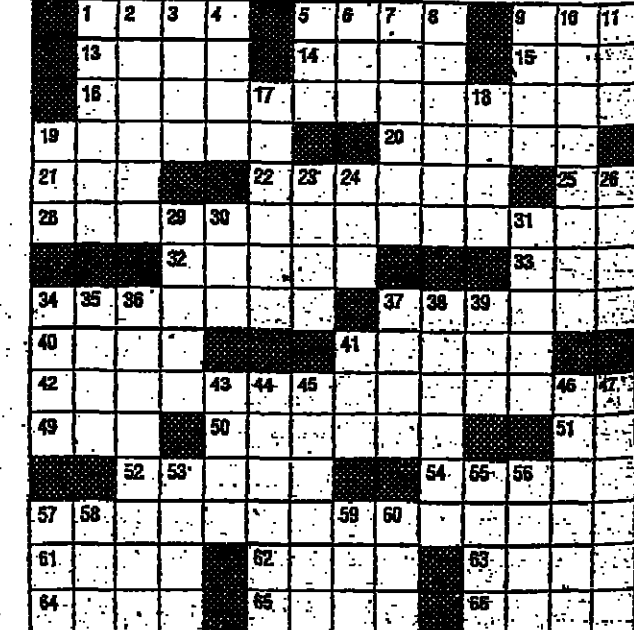
A RESPECTFUL POSITION ON THE STAFF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.



Yesterday's Jumbies: PRIME SOUSE CATNIP MOHAIR
Answers: Registered unexpectedly—SURPRISE



Olga Is the Latest Victim Of Red Anti-Individualism

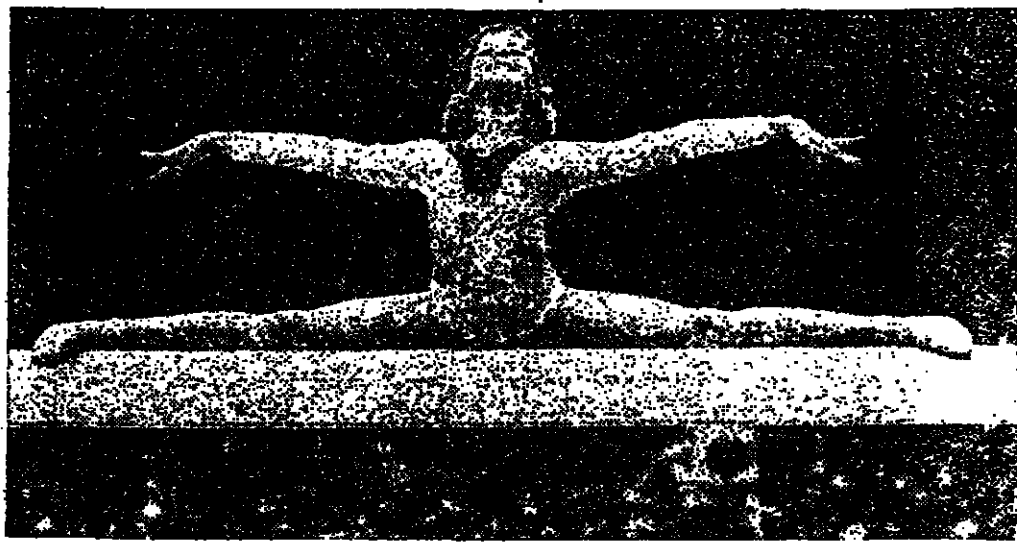
By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (UPI)—This has been a bad year for international sports champions, so bad that almost as if someone were their images somewhat faded rather than have remained unsullied popular icons.

There was Valery Borzov, the sprinter who stunned the world with his victory in the 100-meter dash at the Munich Olympics. Sent with inadequate training, he showed poorly and was barely noticed by a group of Soviet fans.

Then the national basketball team lost the American Olympic team in a game that was publicly used of letting success go to collective hands. Not only did it suffer a string of defeats while touring abroad, but players ran about of using officials for trying to keep home Western luxury and pistols.

Now the hockey team of the first Army Sports Club has not only walked off



Olga Korbut performs on balance beam during tour in United States last March.

Olga's Western admirers were too ready to forgive her mediocre showing in London by injuries or accidents or recalling her great performance at the Olympics.

"But this is where the line is between the leader and any other sportsman," Miss Laryna commented. A leader, she insisted, should win in any situation.

"And for that, one must be a complete person in every re-

spect—in relation to sport, to yourself, to your own triumphs, and the triumphs of others," the coach added. "And Olga Korbut does not yet have enough of these qualities."

This blunt putdown was in the Soviet spirit of discouraging any cult of individualism from growing up around any individual athlete, and of emphasizing the individual's contribution to the collective team effort and to national prestige.

The fate of athletes rises and falls in any country, yet so striking has been the string of downfalls for the sports heroes of last year this season that Westerners here have been wondering aloud whether Soviet authorities prefer that their athletes be reminded periodically that they have feet of clay, to prevent the growth of popularity of some athletes that would give them irresistible pull on public attention.

Europe Fears Racing Cancellations to Follow French Ban

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The squeeze may bring auto racing in Europe to a standstill. France, already has all races and other events are considering following lead.

International Automobile Federation has begun talks with organizers, manufacturers and governments to impose self-restraint over next year's events.

The auto-racing industry, in Europe and the United States, has noted that it accounts for less than one percent of gasoline consumption. The real problem is that the use of gasoline in racing is ostentatious when speeds are being curbed and gasoline rationed in some countries.

Jackie Stewart, who two months ago retired from racing after

winning the World Drivers' Championship for the third time, believes it is up to the industry to control itself.

"Motor racing is large enough to be classified as an industry and it should not be treated any differently from any other industry when it comes to cutting back fuel supplies," Stewart said.

"Motor racing is a necessary part of modern automobile engineering and few people really realize what research into fuel economy has been done by Formula-One engineers, for example," he said.

"A race uses up only 1,500 gallons (6,000 liters) of fuel. Spectators use about 40,000 gallons (150,000 liters) to get to the race, but then one should also cancel soccer, rugby matches and horse racing for the same reason," Le Guézec said.

Unemployment Warned

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The French Automobile Sport Federation warned yesterday that thousands of specialized workers in auto racing risk unemployment if the government ban on racing lasts long.

In a communiqué, the FFSA said: "It is obvious that we don't quite see why one industrial sector, automobile competition, be hit at 100 percent and thus be a unique case."

A suspension of auto competitions was announced by Pre-

mier Pierre Messmer as part of a program to save petroleum.

New Zealand Action

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 6 (Reuters)—All motor racing in New Zealand, except the four-race Tasman Cup series, has been suspended until March 1 because of the oil crisis.

Dodgers Trade Willie Davis for Mike Marshall

HOUSTON, Dec. 6 (UPI)—Mike Marshall, baseball's top relief pitcher of 1973, was traded by Montreal to Los Angeles yesterday for Willie Davis, the 34-year-old center fielder who is one of baseball's biggest stars.

It was a move that had to be approved in advance by Davis, who qualifies under the new rule

that enables a player with 10 years of major league experience and the last five years on one club to reject being sent to another team.

The move constituted a significant realignment of the basic strength of both the Dodgers and the Expos. The Dodgers, already blessed with an excellent pitching staff, become even more outstanding in that department. They will rely on promising young outfielders to fill the center field position.

Last season they ran second in the Western Division of the National League behind Cincinnati. The Expos, a 1969 expansion team that managed to be part of the Eastern Division's five-team race last September, acquire a day-in, day-out player of extraordinary capabilities, who may become a major home-run hitter in their park, which is smaller than Dodger Stadium.

College Basketball

TUESDAY'S GAMES

East
American 62, Catholic 52.
Rhode Island 65, Boston U. 53.
Brandeis 106, MIT 64.
Harvard 74, Dartmouth 54.
Villanova 74, Texas Tech 59.
West Va. 85, Morris Harvey 78.
Purdue 82, Alford 54.
Wake Forest 82, Wake Forest 74.
Temple 75, Dickinson 48.
Tulane 88, Washington 74.
Cincinnati 82, Villanova 66.
Delaware 80, Geo. Washington 70.

South
Kentucky Wesleyan 101, Union (Ky.) 79.
Centenary 82, Dallas Baptist 82.

Midwest
Cleveland 82, Southern Dakota 82.
Iowa 70, Drake 55.
Minnesota 49, Furman 47.
Michigan 115, Toledo 46.
Iowa St. 100, Southern 87.

Southwest
North Texas 82, TCU 82.
Baylor 101, Tarrant 82.
UTEP 59, New Mexico St. 72.
Texas Wesleyan 79, Lamar 77.

West
Weber 82, Deane 55.
Oregon 89, Los Angeles 88.
Pacific 89, S.F. State 75.
St. Mary's 128, of America 118.
Whittier 77, Azusa 68.

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES

East
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 65, Rider 48.
Lehigh 88, John Jay 41.
Lafayette 82, Dickinson 52.
Sunkist 85, Scranton 53.
Louisville 77, Dayton 68.
Rochester 78, Clarkson 61.
Penn St. 69, Virginia 52.
Massachusetts 87, St. Anselm's 47.
Vermont 82, St. John's 41.
Holy Cross 91, Boston 82.
West Virginia 78, VMI 48.

Midwest
Indiana 72, Kansas 59.
Michigan 71, Northern Illinois 61.
Cincinnati 72, Oregon 52.
Marquette 67, Tennessee 62.
Bradley 108, St. Ambrose 73.
Ill. Wesleyan 86, DePaul 70.

South
Maryland 106, Eastern Kentucky 57.
North Carolina 109, Presbyterian 74.
North Carolina 77, East Carolina 47.
South Carolina 81, Georgia South-
ern 78.
Memphis 81, UC-Davis 61.

Southwest
SMU 78, Dallas Baptist 67.
West Texas 61, Quinn 71.
New Mexico 111, Cameron 81.

Meets Nastase in Semifinal

Newcombe Is Undeclared in Master's Tennis

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPI)—John Newcombe, guarding his No. 1 position as the world's No. 1 ranked player, will meet the Czechoslovakian, Jan Kodes, in the semifinals of the Davis Cup final.

Newcombe is now 2-0 in the

round-robin series; Gorman and Nastase are 1-1, Kodes is 0-2. In the final matches of the blue group to determine semifinals, Newcombe meets Nastase and Kodes faces Gorman.

The white group, which is a round behind, comprises Americans Jimmy Connors and Stan Smith, Tom Okker of the Netherlands and Manuel Orantes of Spain.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles 120, Phoenix 103 (West 2).
Golden State 107, Portland 102 (Pacific 2).
New York 113, Philadelphia 100 (Fraser 2).
Boston 108, Milwaukee 107 (Atlantic 2).
Detroit 108, Cleveland 107 (Central 2).
San Antonio 107, Houston 106 (Southwest 2).
Dallas 107, San Diego 106 (Midwest 2).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 106 (East 2).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 106 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 106 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 106 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 106 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 106 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 106 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 106 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 105 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 105 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 105 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 105 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 105 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 105 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 105 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 105 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 105 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 105 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 104 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 104 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 104 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 104 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 104 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 104 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 104 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 104 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 104 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 104 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 103 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 103 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 103 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 103 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 103 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 103 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 103 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 103 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 103 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 103 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 102 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 102 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 102 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 102 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 102 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 102 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 102 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 102 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 102 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 102 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 101 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 101 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 101 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 101 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 101 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 101 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 101 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 101 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 101 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 101 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 100 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 100 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 100 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 100 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 100 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 100 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 100 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 100 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 100 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 100 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 99 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 99 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 99 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 99 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 99 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 99 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 99 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 99 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 99 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 99 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 98 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 98 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 98 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 98 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 98 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 98 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 98 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 98 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 98 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 98 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 97 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 97 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 97 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 97 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 97 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 97 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 97 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 97 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 97 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 97 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 96 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 96 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 96 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 96 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 96 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 96 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 96 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 96 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 96 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 96 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 95 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 95 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 95 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 95 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 95 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 95 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 95 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 95 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 95 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 95 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 94 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 94 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 94 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 94 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 94 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 94 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 94 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 94 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 94 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 94 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 93 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 93 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 93 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 93 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 93 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 93 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 93 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 93 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 93 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 93 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 92 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 92 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 92 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 92 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 92 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 92 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 92 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 92 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 92 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 92 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 91 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 91 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 91 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 91 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 91 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 91 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 91 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 91 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 91 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 91 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 90 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 90 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 90 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 90 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 90 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 90 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 90 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 90 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 90 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 90 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 89 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 89 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 89 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 89 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 89 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 89 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 89 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 89 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 89 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 89 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 88 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 88 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 88 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 88 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 88 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 88 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 88 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 88 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 88 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 88 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 87 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 87 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 87 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 87 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 87 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 87 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 87 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 87 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 87 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 87 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 86 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 86 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 86 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 86 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 86 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 86 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 86 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 86 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 86 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 86 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 85 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 85 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 85 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 85 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 85 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 85 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 85 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 85 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 85 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 85 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 84 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 84 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 84 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 84 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 84 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 84 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 84 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 84 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 84 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 84 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 83 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 83 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 83 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 83 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 83 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 83 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 83 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 83 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 83 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 83 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 82 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 82 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 82 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 82 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 82 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 82 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 82 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 82 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 82 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 82 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 81 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 81 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 81 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 81 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 81 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 81 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 81 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 81 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 81 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 81 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 80 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 80 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 80 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 80 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 80 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 80 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 80 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 80 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 80 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 80 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 79 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 79 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 79 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 79 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 79 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 79 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 79 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 79 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 79 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 79 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 78 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 78 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 78 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 78 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 78 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 78 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 78 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 78 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 78 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 78 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 77 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 77 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 77 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 77 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 77 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 77 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 77 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 77 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 77 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 77 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 76 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 76 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 76 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 76 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 76 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 76 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 76 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 76 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 76 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 76 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 75 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 75 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 75 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 75 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 75 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 75 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 75 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 75 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 75 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 75 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 74 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 74 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 74 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 74 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 74 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 74 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 74 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 74 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 74 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 74 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 73 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 73 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 73 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 73 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 73 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 73 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 73 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 73 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 73 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 73 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 72 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 72 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 72 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 72 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 72 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 72 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 72 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 72 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 72 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 72 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 71 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 71 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 71 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 71 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 71 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 71 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 71 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 71 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 71 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 71 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 70 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 70 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 70 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 70 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 70 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 70 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 70 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 70 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 70 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 70 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 69 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 69 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 69 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 69 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 69 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 69 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 69 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 69 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 69 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 69 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 68 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 68 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 68 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 68 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 68 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 68 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 68 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 68 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 68 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 68 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 67 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 67 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 67 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 67 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 67 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 67 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 67 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 67 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 67 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 67 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 66 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 66 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 66 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 66 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 66 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 66 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 66 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 66 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 66 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 66 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 65 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 65 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 65 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 65 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 65 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 65 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 65 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 65 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 65 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 65 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 64 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 64 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 64 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 64 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 64 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 64 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 64 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 64 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 64 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 64 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 63 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 63 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 63 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 63 (West 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 63 (Atlantic 1).
Phoenix 107, Los Angeles 63 (West 1).
Portland 107, Golden State 63 (Pacific 1).
Philadelphia 107, New York 63 (Fraser 1).
Milwaukee 107, Boston 63 (Atlantic 1).
Detroit 107, Cleveland 63 (Central 1).
San Antonio 107, Houston 62 (Southwest 1).
Dallas 107, San Diego 62 (Midwest 1).
Chicago 107, New Orleans 62 (East 1).
Cincinnati 107, Kansas 6

